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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 1 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

22 INJURED IN ACCIDENT ON LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD

Motor Lrry Turns Occupans On Road

Several Prsons Pinned Underneth Vehicle

Inured Perns Removed To Iospital, Ad 15 Of Them Allowed To Go Home

Twenty-two pons were injured—seven of tha seriously— wn a Port Trust Motor lorry tued turtle on thady Jamshedji Road on Sunday evening.

The occupants the lorry, who were all workerwere pinned unneath the vehicle, and had to bescued by the pe assisted by spectators.

The victims of the ident were lying all over the road ning with pain arwere quickly removed from the scene ofe tragedy to the E. M. Hospital in taxis.

leven of the injur were detained in the hospital for tment, and the cordon of one of them is critical.

he motor van wh was responsible for the accident de away without cg for the fate of the victims. The Mn police are, hoer, carrying on a search to trace the ber of the van.

The lorry was bs damaged due to the accident.

FAL SWERVE & MER-SAULT.

Itould appear that party of Trust workers being conv in lorry NoW 5112 fromJargaon to Mm at abot 30 on Sunday vening. Whthe lorry reacl the Bonank, on Lady mshedji Rod motor van preding in the ie direction trieto overtake Port Trust lo from the ng side. The ver of the t Trast lorry ring a coln swerved the rry to the t, and at the me time apy the brakes. He was, how, not able to ntrol the momum of the velle which took complete somsault. All the upants—22 imumber—were own out violely, and som them were pied underg the vehicle.

Ine meanwhile e motor wan hich had ken the lorrove a

VICTIMS LIE BLEEDING ON ROAD.

An alarm was raised, and a large crowd collected on the scene of the accident. The lorry lay across the street with its wheels upwards blocking traffic. The victims were lying on the road, some of them bleeding profusely.

Within a few minutes after the accident a posse of police under Sub-Inspector Dharkar of the Mahim Police Station dashed to the scene, and made arrangements for the removal of the injured. Inspector Raymond, Deputy Inspector Tawde also arrived on the scene. A number of taxis were summoned, and the injured men were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

15 INJURED ALLOWED TO GO.

Fifteen persons who were slightly injured were treated, and allowed to go home, while the others were detained in the hospital.

Turtle

MAKING LAND IE FALLOW

50 Millin Acres In U. S. To Retired From ultivation

ROOSEVELT'S LATEST

New Pmanent Policy Of Prent To Cost 350 illion Dollars.

(SECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Accordin to the Washington correspondnt of the "New York Times," Prident Roosevelt has approved the new permanent policy und which about 50 million acs of sub-marginal lands wou be retired from cultivation at cost of 350 million dollars.

VOTARIS OF ART AD LITERATURE

Bombay's Ex-Judge Presides Over Gujerati Sahitya Parishad At Lathi

LATHI, December 31.

Dewan hadur Krishnalal Jhaveri, a mer judge of the Small cause Court, Bombay presided over eleventh session of the Guje i Sahitya Parishad, which commenced here to-day.

The Thak Saheb of Lathi, Chairman of he Reception Committee, in lcoming the delegates briefly arrated the history of the ruling house of Lathi, with particu reference to the literary tradns of his ancestors. He stad it was, therefore, a matter of eat personal gratification to hi to have had the privilege of nvening this conference of th votaries of literature and a—A.P.

(The speech the President, Mr. Jhaveri, appe on page 10).

NOTICE.

To-day being New Year's D the office of the "Bbay Chronicle" will main closed. There wil herefore, be no issue the paper on Tuesda

EXCHANGE SURTAXES

Decree Issu For Suppressin Them

(SPECIA CABLE.)

ARIS, Dec. 31.

A decree is ished authorising suppression f the exchange surtaxes for Brin, Ceylon, Malay States, Hon Kong and Ireland, as from 1-34.

DR. CARL MELCHIOR DEAD

(SPECIA CABLE.)

BLIN, Dec. 31.

The death has occurred of Dr. Carl Melchior, famous Hamburg banker, a mber of the German Peace deation and Finance Committ the League of Nations, Vice-Prident of the Bank of Intenional Settlements.

Aga Khan And Sir T. B. Sapru Become Privy Councillors

Sir Samuel Hoare Made G.C.S.I.

TWO NEW BOMBAY KNIGHTS

Mr. Justice W. T. Webb-Baker And J. B. Boman-Behram Get Knighthood

NEW YEAR TITLES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following New Year Day Honours have been gazetted:—

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

H. H. The Aga Khan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

TO BE G.C.S.I.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India.

TO BE K.C.S.I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Monipur, Assam; Sir Edward Chamier, late Legal Adviser to Secretary of State for India.

TO BE C.S.I.

W. H. Lewis, Reforms Commissioner, Government of India; A. H. Lloyd, First Member, Central Board of Revenue; R. N. Reid, Chief Secretary, Bengal Government; J. M. Clay, Chief Secretary, U. P. Government; Brigadier R. H. Thomas, lately Surveyor General of India and R. B. Ewbank, Secretary, Bombay Government, General and Educational Department.

TO BE G.C.I.E.

H. H. Nawab of Tonk, Rajputana.

TO BE G.C.I.E.

H. G. Stokes, Member Governor's Council, Madras; A. N. L. Cater, A.G.G. and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan; H. A. F. Lindsay, Trade Commissioner for Secretary Reforms Office, India Office.

TO BE C.I.E.

Mr. A. Raisman, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department; J. A. Stewart, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, C. P.; Mr. H J. Twynam, Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, Bengal; Jagat Prasad, Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (on leave); Colonel (temporary Brigadier) G. A. Hare, Director of Ordnance Factory; A. H. Q.; Mr. B. N. Raj, Secretary Legislative Department, Assam; L. H. Greg, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras; J. R. T. Booth, Senior D.D.G., Posts and Telegraphs; C. C. Chitham, Inspector General, Police, C. P.; Mr. L. H. Colson, Police Commissioner, Calcutta; R. E. Russell, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribag, Bihar and Orissa; N. Fitzmaurice, Consul General at Kashgar; Mr. A. C. Lothian, Resident, Jaipur; Major G. L. Betham, Commissioner, Ajmere Merwara, Raja Bahadur Diwan Gyan Nath, President, Council of Regency, Nabha State; Major W. R. Hay, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul; Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, D.I.G. Police, in charge C.I.D. and Intelligence Bureau, Bengal; Lt. Colonel A. D. Stewart, Director all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Lt. Col. Ram Nath Chopra, Professor of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Calcutta; Major R. T. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab; Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Road Engineer to the Government of India; Mr. W. D. Croft, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India; K. B. M. Mehta, Merchant, Bombay and K. B. Shaikh Wahid Uddin, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, U.P.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Knighthood is conferred on Mr. U Ba, Member, Executive Council, Governor of Burma; Mr. W. T. Webb Baker, Judge, Bombay High Court; R. B. Justice, C.V. A. Ananthakrishna Ayyar of Madras High Court; K. B. Abdur Rahman, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Mr. H. A. M. Hannay, Agent, E.I.R.; Mr. H. Williamson, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India; Sardar Jawahar Singh, M.L.A.; Mr. H. P. Hadow, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the Punjab (on leave); R. B. Badridas Seonka, Merchant, Bengal; Sahibzada Abdussamad Khan, Chief Minister, Rampur State; Mr. B. L. Dhingra, Chief Minister, Jind State; D. B. M. N. Krishna Rao, first Member of Council, Mysore State and J. B. Bomon Behram, Solicitor, Bombay.

TO BE C.B.E.

Mr. Syed Wakil Ahmad Rizvi, President, Legislative Council, Central Provinces.

TO BE O.B.E.

Mr. H. P. Bhaumik, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. C. C. Bonington, lately Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans; Mr. C. C. Fletcher, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay (on leave); Mr. A. Cemmell, Assist., Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Calcutta; Mr. O. G. Grace, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary N.W.F.P.; Mr. A. W. Hutton, Assistant Manager, Burmah Shell Co., Madras; Mr. W. Meek, Manager, Aden Branch of Messrs. Cory Brothers, Aden; Mr. C. C. Paul, Deputy Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Nizam's Government; Mr. C. S Ricktts Assistant Secretary to Agent to Government of India, South Africa; Mr. J. E. Ryall, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, the Punjab; Mr. B. G. P. Thomas, Dy. I.G. Police, U. P. and Mr. J. J. Watson, Supdt., Government Printing, Bombay.

TO BE M.B.E.

Mr. Ainuddin, Under Secretary, Local Self-Government, U.P.; Mr. Abdul Alim Iwdian, Attache, Kerman, Persian Gulf; Mr. E F. Allen, Civilian Officer, Dagshai; Mr. C. Banerjee, Sub-Registrar, Narayangarh, Midnapore, Bengal; Mr. W. Eatty, Sub-Asstt. Auditor B. B. C. I. Railway; Mr. G. S. Beckett, Registrar, Office of Private Secretary to Viceroy; Mr. H. E. Borthwick, Chief Customs Inspector, Preventive Service, Calcutta; Mr. J. A. Douglas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi; Captain A. E. D. Harvey, Superintendent, Central Jail, Peshawar; Mr. F. W. Haughton, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coonoor, the Nilgiris, Madras; Mr. P. J. Hudson, Excise Inspector, Railway Lines, Bombay; Mr. E. S. Jones, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas, Bengal; Mr. F. F. Lean, Retired Loco Foreman, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway; Mr. N. D. Lisbey, Superintendent Engineer-in-Chief's branch, A.H.Q.; Mr. W. T. Newton, Officer Supervisor, Q. M.G.'s branch Army Headquarters; Mr. A. G. Stevens, Superintendent Office of Military Secretary to Governor of Bombay; Mr. R. D. Tanksalwala, Bullion Registrar Mint, Bombay; Major A. H. Tarbottom, Headmaster Abu Lawrence School, Rajputana.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal has been awarded to Lady Bhore (wife of Sir Joseph Bhore), New Delhi; Mrs. Burge, widow of the late Mr. Burge, lately District Magistrate of Midnapore; Sadar S. C. Mudaliar, First Class Sirdar of Deccan; Mr. E. P. Shroff, Eye Specialist, Delhi.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL

The Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal has been awarded to Mrs. Alexander (wife of Major General E. C. Alexander, Southern Command, Poona). Miss T; J. H. Cama, Lady Inspector of Factories, Bombay; Miss E. A. Gordon, Principal, Mission Training College for Women, Poona; Miss J. Hogg, Mure Memorial Hospital, Nagpur Mr. J. Mordecai, Manager, Manchester Mill, Bombay.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Title of Sardar Bahadur is conferred upon Khan Bahadur Jam Jan Mahomed Khan Walad Mahomed Sharif Junejo, M.L.C., Zamindar and Special Magistrate, Nawabshah District.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer title of Khan Bahadur as personal distinction upon Adamhaji Muhammad Sait Sahib Bahadur, lately Sheriff of Madras, Madras.

KHAN SAHEBS.

Among the Khan Sahebs are:—

Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Parakh, Abkari Contractor, Bombay; Mr. Ghulam Nabi Haji Miya Naje, Landholder and Forest Contractor, Neral, Kolaba District; Mr. Navroji Jamshedji Vazifdar (Bombay) First Assistant Chemical Analyser, Bombay; Khan Sahib Khair Muhammad Khan, Rais; Dital Khan, Chandio, Zamindar, Shahbandar Taluka; Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Mistry, J.P., Chairman Notified Area Committee, Malad, Bombay.

Khan Sahib Seth Hormusji Merwanji, Proprietor, Rajputana Hotel, Mount Abu; Munshi Khairat Nabi, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired), Lately attached to the intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India; Pestonji Nanabhai Pesikaka, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda; Khan Sahib Sardar Abbas Ali Khan, late Political Tehsildar, Landi Kotal; Khan Sahib Sikandar Khan, Oriental Secretary, His Majesty's Legation Kabul; Muhammad Legation Rahman Chughta, Artist, Lahore.

RAI BAHADUR

Among the Rai Bahadurs are:—

Seth Narsingh Das Daga, Nagpur, Central Provinces; Rai Sahib Ram Valandham Pillai, G.B.V.C., Deputy Director, veterinary Services, Central Provinces,

RAO BAHADUR

Among the Rao Bahadurs are:—

Mr. Motibhai Otambhai Patel, General Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad, Mr. Ramchandra Krishnaswami Naidu, L.M.S. Poona; Mr. Ratilal Jiwanlal Lakhia, B.A.LL.B. Government pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad; Mr. Namdev Eknath Navle, B.A.LL.B., M.L.C. pleader, Ahmednagar; Rao Sahib Harishchandra Vishram Rajwadkar, P. P. Member of the Maharatta Aikyechhu Sabha, Bombay; Mr. Krishnaji Venkatesh Kaudinya, Deputy Collector, Dharwar; Mr. Kaurlal Singh, Zamindar of Kamtha, Tahsil Gondia, Bhandara District C. P.; Mr. Bindiganavale Krishna Iyengar, pleader and Official Receiver for the Hyderabad administered areas, Secunderabad; Rao Sahib Harishankar Jatashankar Raval, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency; Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A.LL.B. Naib Diwan, Baroda State.

SHIFA-UL-MULK

The title of Shifa Ul Mulk as a personal distinction is conferred upon Hakim Abdul Hasib, Member Board of Indian Medicine, Lucknow, United Provinces; Hakum Faqir Muhammadchristi Nizami, Lahore, Punjab.

VAIDYARATNA

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Vaidyaratna as a personal distinction upon Cannigaipair Saphapathi Murugesa Mudaliyar Avargal, Siddha Lecturer Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras; Pandit Trimbak Shastri, Raj Vaidya, Benares, United Provinces.

KHAN SAHEB

Among the Khan Sahebs are:—

The title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction is conferred upon Mir Fateh Khan Walad Mir Mubarak Khan Talpur of Jhudo, Taluka Digri, Thar Parkar District; Mr. Muse Hasan Bohra of Samni, Taluka Wagra; Mr. Mohiuddin Sharfuddin Munshi, Excise Instector, Nadiad; Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Lal, Merchant, Nasik.

Mr. Lalkhan Gulabkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police (retired), East Khandesh District, Mr. Jamshed Dosabhai Desai, M. B. B. S. Medical Practitioner, Bombay; Mr. Hormusji Bhicaji Minocherhomji, temporary Upper Subordinate under the Electrical Inspector in Sind, Pensioned Risaldar Haji Mahomed Suleman Bahadur, I. A. V. C., Army Veterinary School, Poona.

RAO SAHEB

The title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction is conferred upon Caravadi Duraiswamiyah Garu, Advocate Vellore North Arcot District Madras Presidency; Atur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya Avargal, Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Madras Presidency; Mr. Virambhai Gokaldas Patel, Patel of Dhansura, Prantij Taluk, Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Sane, Mamlatdar, First Grade (Seconded) Survey Mamlatdar, Central Division, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Mathurbhai Jijibhai Patel of Bochasan Taluka, Borsad, Mr. Ganesh Narayan Bhide, Late Personal Assistant to Collector, Bombay Suburban Distt., Mr. Lahu Chimnaji Patel of Virdel Taluka, Sind Kheda, West Khandesh Distt, Mr. Ganpat Shankar Telang, Police Prosecutor Dharwar Distt., Mr. Hosbaya Dev Naik, Chandan, Agriculturist of Topalkeri Taluka, Honawar, Mr. Shankar Virupax Pattihal, Bombay Service of Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Deptt., Bombay; Mr. Kasargod Bhujang Kamath, Junior Superintendent, General Department, Secretariat, Bombay; Mr. Balvant Yeshwant Khisty, Head Master Wilson High School, Bombay; Mr. Shripad Vinayak Bhagwat, M. B. B. S., Amraoti, Berar, Central Provinces; Mr. Raghunath Dattatraya Saranjame, B. A., LL. B, Pleader, Amraoti, Berar, Central Provinces; Mr. Lakshman Ganesh Sathe, Senior Indian Assistant Master (Retired), Mayo College, Ajmer; Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Shah, private medical practitioner, Rajkot, Western India States; Mr. Nichhabhai Kallianji Desai, B. A., LL. B., Dewan Sant State, Gujarat States Agency; Yeshwant Amrit Thombare, Second Councillor and Political Minister, Sangli, Deccan States; Anandrao Ramchandra Chitnis, B. Com., F. S. S., F. R. Econ., Superintendent in the office of the Census Commissioner for India.

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer Indian Police Medal on the following officers:—Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police Bombay; Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superinten-

(Continued on page 9.)

NO DOM OM FEDERATION

al's Message To ana Conference

ndent).

Dec. 29.

ehru has ssage to People's

ndia and clear that forces—Bri- combining delay the n people. ed to sup- vement and an attempt d of all Nothing an the ut- ude of the he backing Government.

free India ut it othing e matters of present day im- freedom ce such as the States' Pro- eration n Bill and the repression n the s going on in the Indian d fede . These loom large before

Convention will deal with as it exists to-day, must go and branch.

you but they are after all the inevitable product of the system as it exists to-d. Therefore I hope you will fra your objective clearly and compromisingly and draw up r programme accordingly.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (7783).

12. TO BE LET.

To let ground floor and upper floor premises for godown, office or business purposes in the Svadeshi Mill's Estate at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. 7790

44. MEDICAL.

Have You Diabetes? Write for Free literature and advice to Prema Medical Service, Tungabhadra, (Bellary Dt.) (1597.)

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Loans on Easy Terms. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 1743

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

KING EDWARD VII, MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1934. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.

Parel, Bombay, 22-12-'33.
7768

THE EASTERN LIGHT CASTINGS CO., LTD.,
4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Messrs. ORMERODS (India) LTD. have pleasure in advising that they have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the Sale of Cast Iron Rainwater Pipes and Soil Pipes manufactured by the Eastern Light Castings Co., Ltd., Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Enquiries to be kindly addressed to:—
P. O. Box No. 410, Khattau Bldgs., Old Custom House Road, Bombay.
7788

THE BENGAL IRON CO., LTD.
4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Messrs. ORMERODS (India) LTD. have pleasure in advising that they have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the Sale of Cast Iron Pipes & Castings manufactured by the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti and Calcutta as and from January 1st, 1934.

Enquiries to be kindly addressed to:—
P. O. Box No. 410, Khattau Bldgs., Old Custom House Road, Bombay.
7787

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

4% Conversion LOAN

1953—1963 ISSUED AT PAR.

FREE OF BRITISH INDIAN & MYSORE INCOME-TAX.

OPEN from 15th December, 1933 to 15th March, 1934 inclusive subject to closure at any time without Notice by Government.

Subscriptions may be in Mysore Government 6½ per cent Loan 1940; 6½ per cent. Loan 1941-51 and 5½ per cent Bonds 1938, Savings Bank Fixed Deposits as noted in the Notification.

A cash bonus based on the present value of the excess in interest of the current Loans over 4 per cent is payable at the following rates immediately.

6½% LOAN 1940.	Rs. 13-5-0	per Rs. 100, Face Value.
6½% LOAN 1941-51.	Rs. 16-8-0	do.
5½% BONDS 1938.	Rs. 6-10-0	do.

A special bonus of Annas Two per cent. will be allowed on applications for conversion of the above three Loans received on or before the 25th January, 1934.

For terms of conversion of the various kinds of deposits please refer to the notification.

The holders may, if they so desire, tender the cash bonus and interest as subscription to the loan for further amounts in multiples of Rs. 100.

Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Brokers and Bankers at the rate of 3/32 per cent.

For further particulars please refer to Mysore Government Notification No. Fi. 35/G. F-172-33, dated 14th December, 1933, or apply to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bfore or any interest paying Treasury in the State or any Branch or Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.

M. VENKATESA IYEAR,
Comptroller.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. L. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations of the Cross-Rate We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 21111.
Tg. "VANUAT."

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5339	1 Jan.	4 Jan.
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	10 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	9 Jan.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Jan
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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Specially for Christmas Holidays

MONDAY, the 1st January At 3 p.m.

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Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. & 5 to 8 p.m.

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The Great Woman of Vrindavan, the Indian Sacred Book whose devotion made Lord Shankar take worldly garb
GANDHARVA TALKIETONE'S 1st Musical masterpiece

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Featuring
PADMADEVI, *Bengal's Beautiful of Bengal.*
Supported by a galaxy of stars:—
Master MUBARAK, MADHUKAR UPTE, RAJA PANDIT SHANTARAM, KAMALATAI, SHIRIN BANU.
Directed by the well-known cine artist:
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beautiful scenes filmed in the world famous ELLORA CAVES
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DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. MATINEE at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS.

The Company will stay in Bombay for one more week

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OUR NEW MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL DRAMA
by
Mr. S. A. SHUKLA

Satyagrah

MONDAY, the 1st January at 6-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January at 8-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, the 6th January at 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, the 7th January at 6-30 p.m.

Booking in full swing at the theatre
Rates of admission: Rs. 3/6; 2/4; 1/12; 1/2; annas 12; annas 8
Book your seats right to-day and make sure of your seat.
Proprietor: S. R. SARNAIK
G. Manager: B. G. POWAR

WE WISH ALL OUR PATRONS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(DADAR, B.B.)

From 30th December for one complete week

Eddie CANTOR

The Laugh Provokes in

Palmy Days

with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

An Edward Sutherland Production
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

DAILY 3 shows: 3, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA Shows on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY at 1 P.M.

3RD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
DAY 2 SHOWS
At and 9-30 p.m.

Karekar's

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Posh Vad 1, 1990.
Muslim—Ramzan 14, 1352.
Parsi—Tir 27, 1303.

New Year's Day: Public Holiday, Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Ninth Day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Indian Science Congress: Inauguration by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall, 5 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Leave It To Me." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day (Sunday) 4 p.m. p.m.

EMPIRE.—"A Southern Maid." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day (Sunday) 4 p.m. p.m.

REGAL.—"Bombshell." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Sa- to-day (Sunday) 4 p.m.

CAPITOL.—"The Millionaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day (Sunday) 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"My Weakness." Daily at 6-0 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day Sunday) 4 p.m.

PATHE.—"A Badtime Story." Daily a 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show, 1 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Private Life Henry VIII." Daily at 6-30 an 10 p.m Matinee: to-day (Sunday) 3-30 p.m.

WEST END.— "Malati-Madhav Time is usual.

GLOBE.—"Dixiana." Daily at 5- 8, an 10-30 p.m. Matine to-da (Sunday) 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC.— "Bhakta Pralha Dailyat 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p Matte: to-day (Sunday) p.m.

ROXY—"That's A Good G Dailat 6-30 and 10 p.m. M nee:o-day (Sunday) 4 p.n

KRISIA.—"Surya Kumari." ly : 5-15, 8 and 10-45 Matee: to-day (Sunday) p.m

PALAC—"Hook, Line And er." ily at 6-30 and 10. Matee: to-day (Sunday 4 p.m

SRIAMANASACHIDANAI SAMAJ.

Theri Ramanasachidala Jayanti Utsava will be celeed to-morw (Tuesday) at m. (S.T.) d the 10th anniver of the Slaj on Sunday, the th instant at the Samaj pres. Brahmri Ramchandra jun Masurr Maharaj will ide and veil the portrait (Sri Bhaw Ramana Maharsh the patronaint of the Samaj

PLAY ON RADIO

AN PROGRAMME.

10-0—Light Music—Himmatlashottam.

PEAN PROGRAMME.

11-0—A Special Children Serv The Children's Special S Mission. Conducted by M Quintin Carr.

11-n.—Jos Ghisleri and his orchestra. Relayed from Mahal Hotel.

OPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-(—The V U B Quintet—1. "Jollity" Ganglberger; 2. re "Marinarella" Fucik; ltz "O Sweet Blue Eyes" s. 4. Tango "Manuela" egk; 5. Fantasy "Melodies chubert" Fetras; 6. Serena- Serenza Mia" Grit; 7. Paso "Notte Spagnola" Tartara; Slavonic Rhapsody" Friedn 9. Tango "Mi Nostalgia" ii; 10. March "Old Comrad- Tike.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

p.m.—Classical and Light si —Kadim Hussein.—Instrunta Music—Mahomed Khan Beea Solo.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

p.m.—Empire Relay if Recepon is satisfactory.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

pm.—News in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

p.m.—Weather Report and ews Bulletin.

0 pm.—"Here and There."—By he Globetrotter.

0 p.m.—"Vaudeville."—(A. B. B. Recorded Programme.) Alexander & Mose; Charlie Coborn; Bransby Williams; Anona Winn; Tommy Handley; Lily Morris and the B. B. C. Dance Orchestra conducted by Henry Hall. The programme compared by Tommy Handley.

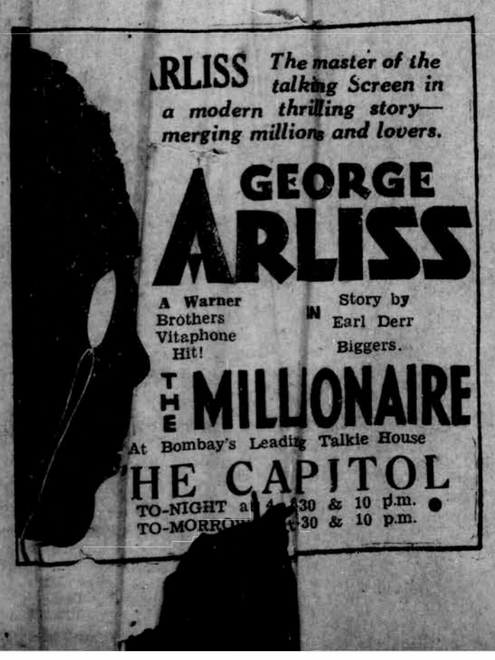
EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Journalism in my day, a talk by Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld.
8-50 p.m.—Nothern Studio Orchestra.
9-30 p.m.—Sonata recital.
10-00 p.m.—Wireless Military Band
10-40 p.m.—Interlude.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B B C. Dance Orchestra.

FREE "FIRST AID" CLASSES.

Under the auspices of Port Trust Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, a course of instruction in "First Aid" to the injured, will be held at Arthur Bunder Sea Scout Hut, behind Kamal Mansions, Colaba Causeway from 4th instant. The classes will be held on Thursdays only. Time 7-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m. (S.T.). Those desirous of attending the same will send in their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, Port Trust Ambulance Centre, 157 Arthur Bunder, Colaba.

GND DORE
TH REGAL
ATRACTION The Titre Magnificent
TO-NIGH 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORF at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
On The Stage The eminent Hungarian VIOLINIST & CARICATURIST LASZLO SCHWARTZ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The master of the talking Screen in a modern thrilling story—merging millions and lovers.
GEORGE
ARLISS
A Warner Brothers Vitaphone Hit!
IN
Story by Earl Derr Biggers.
THE MILLIONAIRE
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
HE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORRO 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE BOMBAY SCOUTS

Governor Congratulates "Great Brotherhood"

"HIGH IDEALS OF MUTUAL SERVICE"

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following message to the Scouts of the Presidency.

"In my capacity as Chief Scout it gives me great pleasure to wish all Scouts, Sea Scouts, Rovers and Cubs a very happy new year.

I am very glad to find that the Scout movement is so firmly established in the Bombay Presidency, and was particularly pleased to hear that the Bombay Scouts sent representatives to the world jamboree at Godollo last year and that they acquitted themselves with credit.

HIGH IDEALS.

As Scouts you are all members of one of the greatest brotherhoods in the world—a brotherhood which has as its basis the high ideals of mutual help and mutual service, and one which transcends all barriers of race, caste and creed.

While congratulating you on the progress you have already made, I am sure I can with confidence express a hope that during the coming year the tradition of service, alike useful and unostentatious, will be fully maintained. In this great country you will have numberless opportunities for putting these high ideals of help and service into practice, and I rely on every one of you to take full advantage of them. Let the success which has attended your efforts in the past be but an incentive to renewed and greater effort.

BE GOOD NEIGHBOURS.

One of the chief functions of a Scout is to be a good neighbour. There is a great deal of useful work which can be done in our villages and towns as good neighbours in helping to make the lives and homes of others healthier and happier, and I rely on you to be good neighbours and to do everything in your power to maintain the best traditions of the great brotherhood of Scouts to which you belong. I shall watch your endeavours with the keenest interest."

STOMACH PAIN LEADS TO DEATH

Dattatrya M. Desai, a Hindu youth aged 19, who complained of some pain in the stomach on Friday evening was immediately removed to a hospital. He was under treatment till Saturday evening, when he died. It was not possible to ascertain the cause of his pain and of his death from the stomach contents, which have now been sent to the Chemical Analyser for report.

YADAVAS MEET AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, December 30.

The 10th sesssion of the All-India Yadav Maha Sabha commenced its sitting yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Sarat Chandra Ghosh.

The first session of the Central Provinces Provincial Yadav Maha Sabha also opened on the same day. Over 4,000 Yadavas from all parts of India attended both the conferences. (United Press).

ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

The Waterlads Sporting and Dramatic Club will give their Annual Entertainment on New Year's Day, to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. on the Colwad Shore. Mr. H. R. Michael, J.P. will preside.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Presidential addresses for various sections of the Congress will be delivered as under:—

JANUARY 3RD.

10 a.m.—Physics and Mathematics: Dr. S. K. Mitra.
11 a.m.—Agriculture: Dr. S. S. Nehru.
12 Noon—Botany: Prof. R. H. Dastur.

JANUARY 4TH.

10 a.m.—Geology: Prof. K. K. Mathur.
11 a.m.—Zoology: Prof. P. R. Awati.
12 Noon—Medical and Veterinary Research: Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey.

JANUARY 5TH.

10 a.m.—Chemistry: Dr. H. B. Dunnicliffe.
11 a.m.—Anthropology: Rai Bahadur Ramprasad Chand.
12 Noon—Psychology: Manmathanath Banerji, Esq., M.Sc., B.L.

DARING OUTRAGE AT KENNEDY BRIDGE

Doped Woman Gagged And Stripped Of Her Ornaments

FOUR PUNJABIS ARRESTED BY GAMDEVI POLICE

A daring robbery in which two persons are alleged to have entered the bedroom of a woman residing near the Kennedy Bridge, Bombay, offered her soda water which was doped, bound her hands and feet and relievedher of her ornaments was committed on Saturday night.

WOMAN GAGGED.

The woman offered desperate resistance and became unconscious during the struggle. She attempted to shout for help and the alleged assailants seized her by the throat; she kicked at the intruders but they bound both her feet, she used her hands aiming blows wildly but they tied her hands, and then she collapsed in a swoon.

STRIPPED OF HER JEWELS.

Using a pair of pliers the assailants stripped her of her bangles and necklace. The woman became conscious but was toungetied owing to the dope that was adminstered to her, but she made a tremendous effort and screamed.

Her muffled shrieks were heard by two women residing next door. They ran to her rescue but in the meanwhile the men dashed out of the room and took to their heels.

FOUR PUNJABIS ARRESTED.

Working whole night the Gamdevi police organised a hot pursuit and spread a net round the culprits. Before morning a gang of four Punjabis, two of whom were alleged to have been concerned in the outrage, and the others who are alleged to have acted as accomplices, have been arrested.

PREMEDITATED PLOT?

The men in custody are alleged to be desperate characters with no occupation and no place of residence in Bombay and they are alleged to have confessed to the police that the outrage was premeditated and the plot for the robbery was being hatched for over a month now.

One of the men was arrested while actually running away from the scene of the crime, another was secured in a Ghee shop at Dadar Hindu Colony at the dead of night and the remaining two were arrested in the early hours of Sunday morning at Kamatipura.

VICTIM IN HOSPITAL.

The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition where she gained consciousness several hours after admission.

The police have seized two clasp knives from the suspects and a bottle containing white crystals used as dope. The ornaments were also recovered by the police from underneath the bed of one of the suspects.

The names of the suspects who are in custody are Brijlal Gopaldas, Sohanlal Ushankarai, Jairamdas Lalbishandas and Brijlal Jeewanlal, all Punjabis.

SCENE OF "DRAMA."

The daring drama was enacted at about 10-30 p.m. on Saturday in the room of a Hindu woman Bhavanibai Nagappa Kamat (20), residing on the first floor of Syed Mahomed Raoji's Building near Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

The first two suspects Brijlal and Sohanlal in the guise of carefree men out to experience the gay night life of Bombay are alleged to have visited the woman and made certain proposals. The woman it appears agreed to entertain them provided she was paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50.

BARGAIN STRUCK.

The bargain was struck and the visitors it would appear started merry-making and ordered two bottles of beer.

They are stated to have offered the woman a glass of beer which she declined to take. But later they offered her soda in which they, it is alleged, dropped a white powder which the woman suspected to be dope. She was requested to drink the soda water.

SEIZED BY THROAT

As she was drinking the soda water the two men are suddenly alleged to have tried to overpower her. She could not clearly see that the intruders had evil intentions and she attempted to shout for help. She was seized by the throat but she made desperate attempts to get free. The men are alleged to have bound her hand and foot and proceeded to strip her of ornaments using a pair of iron pliers. They cut of the bangles from her hand and also the gold necklace.

The dope seemed to have paralysed her tongue and she made a last effort to cry aloud. She succeeded in attracting the attention of her next door neighbour Rose and another woman who came to her aid. The culprits in the meanwhile made a dash for freedom carrying the ornaments with them.

WHAT POLICE SAW

Within a few minutes after the commission of the offence the Gamdevi police arrested Sohanlal while actually running away. On entering the room the police found Bhavanibai lying unconscious and scattered on the ground were beer bottles, soda water bottles and glasses. The woman was removed to the hospital where she regained consciousness several hours after admission.

THE ARRESTS

The police closely questioned Sohanlal and accompanied him to a room in Dadar Hindu Colony where Brijlal was arrested. Concealed under his bed, it is alleged, the police found the stolen ornaments. Both the suspects were armed with clasp knives and on the person of one of them was found a bottle containing white crystals. In the early hours of the morning the police arrested two more persons at Kamatipura alleged to be the accomplices in the robbery.

SMART WORK BY POLICE

The credit for the smart arrest goes to Sub Inspector Padwal and Sergeant Moore who dashed to the scene of the crime a few minutes after it was perpetrated. The case is now being investigated by Inspector Vanjara, Deputy Inspector Hewson and officers attached to the Gamdevi police.

NAMDEOS SUPPORT TEMPLE ENTRY

The 25th Session of the Namdeo Samajonnati Parishad was held at Mahad in Kolaba District under the Presidentship of Mr. R. H. Mirajkar, Sub-Judge, Karad, on 24th, 25th and 26th December.

Many important resolutions for the amelioration and unification of the sub-divisions in the community were passed. The Parishad supported the Harijan Temple Entry Bill.

"EXTREMELY PROBLEMATICAL

Prospect Of Salary Cut Restoration

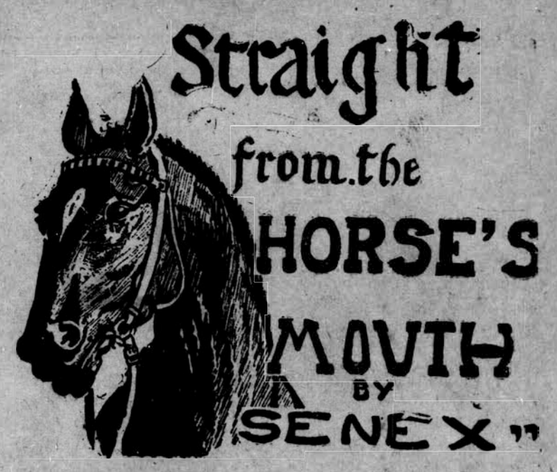
NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

With reference to the news published yesterday describing issues having bearing on the question of restoration of salary cut, the examination of trade and customs returns published up to this time shows that the prospect of restoration of cut is extremely problematical.

Exports show gratifying increase but imports have gone down. This indicates that while general foundations of the country's financial position are being steadily strengthened, the immediate effect on revenue must be adverse. A. P.

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES

Under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and at the invitation of the Dharwar District Local Board, a Conference of Local Bodies of the Karnatak Division has been arranged to be held at Dharwar on 21st January 1934 under the Presidency of Mr. A. V.. Ramnathan, B.A., Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore. Local Bodies of the Karnatak Division are requested to send the names of their delegates and suggest resolutions before 15th January 1934 to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.



The following are the selections for the Ninth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE.
FAITHFUL II 1
QUATAR 2
COPPER KING II 3

2nd RACE.
MOUNTGARRET 1
FORECAT 2
KIRKIBOST 3

3rd RACE.
BREACH 1
RIDIAR 2
ATTYAT ALLAH 3

4th RACE.
BURGESS 1
WHITE FLOWER 2
QUEEN SINGER 3

5th RACE.
NASIB AL ZAMAN 1
AL GHAZI 2
MAARIB 3

6th RACE.
STAFF OFFICER 1
BALLINTOY 2
YOUNG BACHELOR 3

7th RACE.
MASKED JESTER 1
MYRON 2
CASTLETON 3

8th RACE.
RISQUE 1
PICARO 2
BONNE TETE 3

9th RACE.
HAKIM PASHA 1
FAKRI PASHA 2
ARAB QUEEN 3

WOMEN DEMAND REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

All-India Conference At Calcutta Adopts Important Progressive Resolutions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The All-India Women's Conference at its session to-day adopted a number of resolutions on removal of untouchability, abolition of capital punishment, rural reconstruction and compulsory registration of Dais and midwives.

Resolution on birth control, which was adopted by a large majority roused much enthusiasm in the Conference and about two dozen speakers participated in the debate speaking for and against the resolution.

Rani Rajwade was elected president for the next year and Mrs. S. C. Mukherjee elected organising secretary, while Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Mathulakshmi Reddi, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Hamidali and Mrs. Faridunji were elected Vice-Presidents.

DR. TAGORE'S PAPER.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who could not be present on the opening day of the conference attended to-day and read a paper on women's place in civilisation.

Envisaging the days to come, Dr. Tagore said "The future Eve will lure away the future Adam from the wilderness of masculine dispensation and mingle her talents with that of her partner in a joint creation of paradise of their own."—A. P.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

Interesting Discussion In Science Congress

The Local Secretary of the Indian Science Congress writes:—

In the Chemistry Section, there will be a symposium on 'Chemical Researches in India and their Bearing on Technical Problems! There are a number of industries into which the chemist does not enter and the neglect of his services spells inefficiency. India has lagged behind in the application of chemical research to industry. But efforts are now being made to remedy this defect.

The discussion will be of particular interest in view of the fact that the University has just started a new department of Chemical Technology in which the technical researches pertaining to the field of technical chemistry will be carried out.

In the same section there will be also another symposium on "Recent Advances on Colloid Chemistry."

In the Botany Section, there will be a symposium on "Recent Work in Plant Genetics."

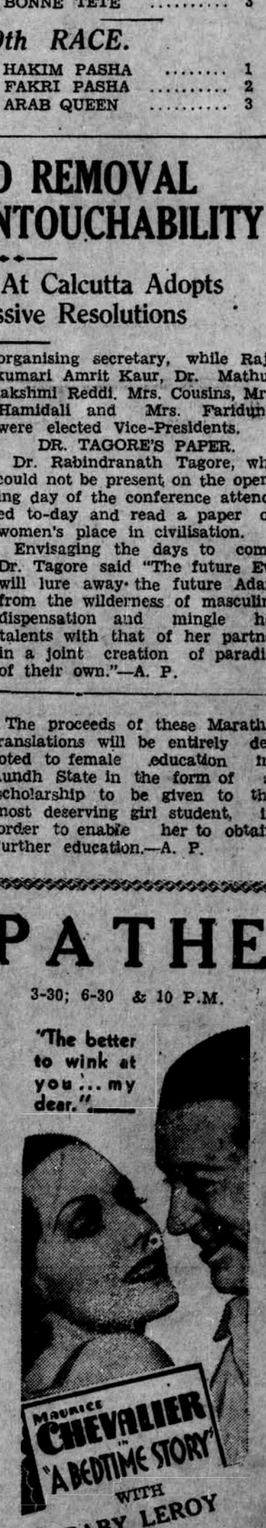
"BROKEN FLUTE"

Marathi Translation Proceeds For Female Education In Aundh

The Marathi translations of the "broken flute" the volume of prose-poems by Dr. Vera Crassi will be published in the New Year under the title "Bhang Basari" The prose-poetic version by Mr. Kulkarni of Aundh has been done under the auspices of the Ruler of Aundh State The verse version for the hearth-side singing according to the Indian custom, is by Mr. Tamhane of Thana.

The proceeds of these Marathi translations will be entirely devoted to female education in Aundh State in the form of a scholarship to be given to the most deserving girl student, in order to enable her to obtain further education.—A. P.

PATHE
3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Phone: 21561.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL OUR PATRONS

COME & ENJOY
A GENUINE LAUGHING COMEDY
IN WHICH
JACK BUCHANAN
WITH
ELSIE RANDOLPH
CLOWN, SONG AND DANCE AT TOP FORM
"THAT'S A GOOD GIRL"
Released by United Artists
AT
ROXY
TO-NIGHT at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2nd Glorious Week
To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Hilarious Comedy of the King with six wives!
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
With
CHARLES LAUGHTON
(King Nero of "Sign of the Cross")
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, DHOBI TALAO.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR PATRONS!
THE CARLTON
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Greatest of All 1933 Musicals!
"My Weakness"
STARRING
Lovely
LILIAN HARVEY
LEW AYRES
And a bevy of most beautiful Girls in Hollywood
WITH
SIX SUPER SONG HITS

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN CONFERENCE

President Suggests A Services Commission For Recruitment

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, Dec. 28.

The sixth Provincial Municipal Employees Conference met here to-day in the Durga Kala Mandir under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Md. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore. There was a large consignment of delegates from all parts of the Presidency and great enthusiasm prevails.

The following is an abtract of the presidential speech:—

"As you must have begun to feel, the tendency within the last few years of the administration of the Local Self-Government Department and particularly after the passing of Act X of 1930 has been to belittle, circumscribe or whittle down the powers vested in the Municipal Executive and further to complicate even the ordinary routine administration by prescribing references to numerous departments of Government. I grant, therefore, that the equipment required and the attention called for in the present-day Municipal administration are far higher than ever it was and coupled with the intricacies involved in the working of the audit surcharge and disallowance rules, the administration has become not only pre-eminently technical but a source of ever-existing danger to the non-official heads.

SUITABLE TEST

"You have resolved to recommend to Government to prescribe a suitable departmental test for the Municipal employees and I am indeed very glad to observe, that you first wish to deserve before you desire. In my experience I have realised that the present Account Test is not very helpful in equipping persons for the kind of work which they have to do in the Municipal Offices. The Municipal administration is fast becoming more and more specialised and complicated and it is necessary that the Government should devise a suitable test embodying all the concerned provisions, rules, etc., and prescribing a diploma qualifying for municipal service. The suggestion for a Municipal Services Commission appears also to be attractive and if the process of provincialisation is to extend to all the Municipal Services, I would personally prefer the same being entrusted to a Commission who will work on the same lines as the Government Public Services Commission does."

SEGREE TRAGEDY

One Santabai Anand, living with her relatives at Thana, was severely burnt due to her saree catching fire, while she was cooking food on a segree on Saturday. She was immediately removed to the hospital, where she died as a result of shock from burns on Sunday morning. The body has been removed to the morgue, and an inquest will be held by the city Coroner on Monday.

AUDIT FEES REFUSED

NELLORE (By Mail)

Orders have been passed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, liquidating the Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union with effect from February 15.

Union was registered on June 29, 1926, and includes 13 societies The Government collected audit fees from four of these societies under the new regulations, refusing to recognise the auidt by the auditor of the Union as he was not duly qualified and certified by the Registrar.

A resolution was passed by the Union, requesting the Government to appoint a qualified auditor as inspector, but the four societies above mentioned having refused to pay the Union the audit fees which had been paid to the Government, the Registrar passed orders as stated above.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED
FORT, BOMBAY.
WISH
YOU ALL
A Bright Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR
Ring In To Our Agents All New Ambition Vigour A will to win and SUCCESS Unprecedented 1934
INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

IN SUPPORT OF THE N. R. A.

Film Code As A Drive

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sol Arosenblatt, deputy administrator for "amusements" of the N.R.A. is the author of what is generally known as the Film Code drafted with the object of bringing the national film industry into line with the other advanced American industries, to participate in the nation-wide drive to support the National Recovery Administration. Before long the Film Code will receive the approval of President Roosevelt, according to whom the motion picture is a most important medium to the people of the United States and as such "assumes something more of importance in the national life than the mere function of amusement." The Code as drafted by Sol Rosenblatt, is now on the anvil at Washington and it is likely that it may emerge finally in a much attenuated form. As it is, it is a very comprehensive document and leaves no single interest of the film industry unnoticed. The Code has been the subject of controversy and speculation, even though the draft code has by now been revised a second time. And before any final agreement is reached, the Code has yet to run the gauntlet of the several divisions of the recovery administration. The question of Star salaries is one of the outstanding questions and we find that even President Roosevelt is interested in this aspect of the industry—excessive salaries of the stars—and has directed that "a study be made by the N.R.A. to determine whether directors and stars, especially child actors, were being paid excessive salaries....."In the final draft of the Code it is possible that maximums may be established with regard to salaries of the actors. In the present draft there is however a provision to the effect "that if a producer makes any offer for the services of any employee of another producer he must notify the employing producer to that effect, stating the full terms of the offer, and the employing producer is to have an opportunity to negoplate with the actor. This virtually amounts to tempting an employee to auction himself off to the highest bidder. Any way the excessive salaries which have so long ruled Hollywood and excited the envy of stardom elsewhere may, as a result of N.R.A. control, be scaled downward.

POSITION OF LABOUR.

Regarding the labour problems of the motion picture, the "N.R.A. brings the motion picture to look at labour in national terms." Handling the relations between organised labour and the motion picture exhibitor, has, with the general progress of the motion picture industry, assumed a serious turn. At the Washington Code session, we are told 'That almost without exception the labour groups all asked inclusion of provisions which would prevent producers, distributors and exhibitors from withdrawing from the levels reached in August". Labour takes its stand for its rights under Sub-division A of Section 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Delegates and spokesmen representing some 60, different union groups presented the case of labour in the motion picture industry at the open session of the Code hearing at Washington. "There were spokesmen for the hod carriers, and the wardrobe workers, projectionists, musicians, stunt pilots and upholsterers; stage hands and cameramen and studio helpers of all kinds and descriptions, to say nothing of the creative workers in Hollywood, who were represented independently and by the Academy of Motion Picture, Arts and Sciences". The labour question, we read, was the thing of moment and the concerted efforts of labour spokesmen left no doubt that it would have a code which would definitely provide for labour requirements, maximum wages and minimum hours.

NOT SMOOTH-SAILING.

It should not be imagined, however, that the film Code has had a smooth sailing, so far. Upwards of 5000 telegrams were received at the White House and by General Johnson, recovery administrator, protesting against the Code. It was however discovered by a little 'sleuthing' work on the part of the N.R.A. that most of these protests had emanated from the same source and were prompted by vague fears of the control of the Code authority, on the part of exhibitors, theatre owners, and women's clubs and civic organisations. The last-named two bodies however qualified their protest by a demand for the incorporation of morality provisions in the Code. Opposition to the Code by vested interests accustomed to have all the spoils of business to themselves and also to employ methods for the eliminations of rivals from the field or for the exploitation of labour—methods which could be none too scrupulous, is not out of the common. That the charge of exploitation is not unfounded is best proved by the accusation by Mrs. Dorothy Bryant of the Chorous Equity Division of Actors' Equity Association at the code hearing at Washington of forced hours of work against some of the big presentation houses in New York. She said, that "the most flagrant advantage is being taken—even in this enlightened day and age—of those youngsters who are required to give 86 hours a week, over 50 per cent of this time for rehearsing and working.....and for this the remuneration in most instances is not more than dollars 25 a week, etc." Further on she cited a case where a unit was required to rehearse from 10 o'clock in the morning till midnight—and then report back for at 6 or 7 the following morning. There was no pay for rehearsals, such as these, she asserted.

EXAMPLE TO INDIA.

It is hoped that when the Code emerges after receiving a final definite shape at the hands of the N.R.A. it will be found to be an equitable arrangement for all concerned. To inculcate the N.R.A. spirit Hollywood has contributed a series of dramatic featurettes to support the N.R.A. drive, and the National Screen Service has arranged to exhibit such featurettes at all 'important key centres of the United States.' The Indian film industry calls for some such effort on the part of all those who are interested in the future of the industry so as to enable it to claim its place among our national industries. Before I conclude I cannot but refer to the N.R.A. programme which has evoked such a nation-wide response from and enlisted the co-operation of all the national industries. What is not possible when Swaraj is in the saddle? One naturally wonders what the Indian Government has done for the Indian film industry? Even such a simple thing as the removal of the import duties on the raw film cannot be thought of by the Government when it has been shown time and again that one of the greatest handicaps of the industry is the import duty on the raw material. One might compare what the N.R.A. has been doing for the national film industry of America with the existing state of affairs with regard to that industry in our country as portrayed by Mr. Mayashankar M. Bhatta, President of the Motion Picture Society, in his last statement to the press.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKER.

KEEP UP MULKI MOVEMENT

Suggestions Invited On Objects Of Proposed Organisation

The creation of an organisation to keep alive the enthusiasm aroused by the Mulki movement and to utilise it for healthy and constitutional purposes is being seriously discussed in Hyderabad.

In a statement issued over the signatures of Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. S. A. Hassan and others it is suggested that the Nizam's Subjects' League should be started with this object.

The objects of the proposed league in brief are:—

(1) To promote good-will and co-operation between the various classes and communities that owe allegiance to the Nizam of Hyderabad. (2) To safeguard the constitutional rights and privileges of Hyderabad as a sovereign State. (3) To secure and safeguard the fundamental rights and privileges of citizenship in Hyderabad and to strive for the establishment of a constitutional form of Government under the aegis of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, and (4) To propagate the creed of the Association and to secure the widest possible support for the same.

The signatories are inviting criticisms and expression of views on the proposed objects of the League and replies may be sent to Mr. S. A. Hassan, c/o. S. M. Taqui, Esqr., Post Amirpeth, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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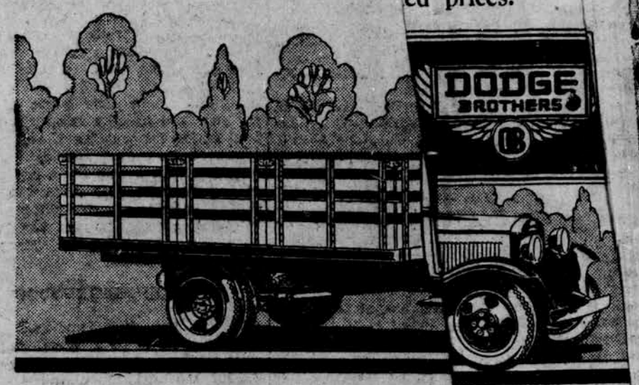

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DOWN WITH PAROCHIALISM

Tagore Regrets Provincial Prejudice And Separatism In Bombay

PAYS TRIBUTE TO ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY OF HYDERABAD

CALCUTTA, Dec 30.

(By Mail.)

"I am naturally gratified that my appeal for funds for the Viswabharati was responded to with great sympathy everywhere. I hope some permanent good would come out of it" said Poet Ravindranath Tagore to a representative of the "United Press" giving his impressions of his recent South Indian tour. The Poet looked tired owing to the heavy strain of the tour.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL ART

Proceeding Dr. Rabindranath regretted the existence of a feeling of prejudice against the Calcutta school of Art in the minds of Bombay people. "It must have originated from the mistaken idea," said the Poet, "that Calcutta is antipathetic to Bombay. There are good Art and bad Art both in Calcutta and Bombay. There should not be any difference in the domain of fine Arts in the different provinces of the country. I came to learn while at Bombay that a Bengali artist was trying to create a "provincial separateness" there, as if Bengal and Bombay did not belong to one and the same country. I hope this feeling of separateness and prejudice will disappear soon."

IN PRAISE OF HYDERABAD

The Poet was full of praise for the fine town of Hyderabad. "It is one of the most delightful towns in India from the architectural point of view. Its ture of Art and aesthetic manifest from its outer ance. It has distinctive co- its own as co ed y of Calcutta ich all charming m view of Art." us who live in a genuine lov for rritory. None em en Bengali us, to come back m glad to learn re of animosi e s and Mahe- Stats." plendid ins n me much whe Hyderabad. el hen complet it ideal univers not point of vie of instruction tigh Urdu but in al expressio RCHITECTU has its idea as- regret tot is other Univ ies g even the du naras. Thi abad is the ly hen comed. e worth ng provinces uld ge there. hey the mediu of have tra- ed important rks ophy, art and rdu. The nen are now ak- ess in edtion ried on tugh rd of edtion ns lower than Univ.—

STES' PEOPLES RIGHTS IGNORED

Alal Seth Exposes True haracter Of roposed Federatin

P S PROTECTION L WILL MAKE OSITION OF PEO E WORSE

P over the Rajputana State' Convention which mewar on Sunday, Mr. Am h said:—

irst of all, discuss the que questions of to-day; I me uestion of All-India Fe- de Is it really coming? W coming? It is beyond ou to know the answers to the above two ques- tio this much we know th having secured our co the idea of an All- Ind ration in its abstrac se British Imperialist i s this every nerve to-day to down our throat, a so caration which is, to pu itf, quite the reverse o otions, expectations an ar So far as its pr se as seen in the Whi Proposals is concerned, a we think there is a chan substantial alterations, it people of the States, m ons clear by stating in and unambiguous te are opposed to it. Whe want it. We wish th the scheme should t We should make that are humanly p defeat the Imperia of forcing this Federat

ICES IN FEDERATION

aprovising quite an a guards, a few little l that admitted some hope for relief, have up in the new structu ion. By refusing us ental rights in the ion and by barring election in the nex ative Houses, all ces e for the future haven p for ever. The pred onstitution while ing little that we thou ed, has further emp ces by providing fo ces of power and in newly planned situ- hus proposing to re us position of slaves he middle ages, and t by ation which is bo sly in its professions sym- for the suffering kind ere on the surfa the I, therefore, this Paper a poison p pure imple; the mere h of will land us in realm rther miseries an ouble. are, of course, ns for reject the White P. But , and I maintain it even Princes have quite ficient solid reasons to se to into this Imperia Parlour the proposed itution. es are the only ig solid that has perm nt and takes and whose ion can ffectively manip to suit Imperialist intere

HIS INNER CE

ell, friends, I you have the heart of th Russian munist. With hat I and have to say against the ces, there is a ssant de- to avoid the if it is ible. We still, although t of you would y, hoping inst hope. oday, after sing through mber of or- ls, to make ur difference h the Princes, to live to- her as family bers. It is voice of their self that hes me to wa Princes not jump into the of the pro- ed New Co tion. Thus reasons quit similar, the erests both Princes and their people gainst the en- of the Pr into the Fe- ation. I say should make attempts feat this ne- ious Imperi lot and it is impossible so, if we ap- our will a gour to the filment of o ct- n this resp welcome the posed mov some of ngressmen art a nation de campaign sabotage th aite Paper further assur British Im workers o ir behalf th they will ha fullest co ration of t ites people by plan of co ted action may be devis this purp of sabotagit White Pa

WHAT SHARRY SAID

Many are baits that ge rown by th British Gover- nt, to rome princes in e jected India Federation. e "Princes otection Bill" that before thassembly, is one of se baits. y friend Pof. hyanker I already cov s groundid exhaus ed to Sirry Ha nts in fa of t India orizati

Peoples' Conference, is is- ery shortly, a pamphlet exhaustively deals with all ects of this Bill. Sir Harry d with surprising equani- the Assembly, that if ople of the States have any ces they are welcome to ch the Paramount Power, ould do their duty. In the ace, is Sir Harry aware of e is speaking? If at all, ople of a certain State go Paramount Power, they in connection with the in- affairs of the State con- and the Government has ublic pledges to the Princes interfere with these in- affairs. How are these ifferent principles to be re- d? Even in the cases of t mal-administration, in ses of open allegations of ost criminal conduct of the have not the Government said nothing or said that could not interfere?

e newly proposed piece of ation only means this; that Government do not wish to allow the little safety valve of publicity in the press. Then what do they want? I remember, gentlemen, a very appropriate speech of Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh in the good old Central Legislature, at the time when the Government had introduced the "Seditious Meetings Bill." That gifted Doctor of Laws said in the Assembly:—

"It has been said that this Bill is a measure of great potency, I agree—but potency for what purpose? For putting down sedition? I say, no. It will be potent for one purpose and one purpose only, the purpose of propagating the bacillus of secret sedition. The short title of the Bill I find is-a Bill for the Prevention of Seditious Meetings, but I venture to think the title requires a slight addition. It ought to be amended by the addition of the words 'and the Promotion of Secret Sedition.'"

And true to a word, six months after, the first terrorist outrage took place in Bengal. I again ask the Government what are their intentions? What do they really want? Whatever the answers to the questions may be, I wish both the Government and the Princes to take note of the New Spirit.

BIKANER CASE

I would now dwell on the subject which is very near to your heart to-day, I mean the notorious Bikaner "Conspiracy" Case. The uppermost thing in my mind about this case is the quite wrong way the country has looked at this affair in Bikaner. It appears to me that the country has proceeded on quite a wrong hypothesis. You all have demanded a fair trial; you have demanded a fair treatment to the under-trials; you have demanded a decent legal help, and lastly you have demanded of, or rather applied to, the Maharaja of Bikaner to look into the affair and intervene in the interest of justice etc. I say, friends, you have all proceeded on a wrong hypothesis. Let us not be guided away on wrong tracks by our sympathies for these suffering comrades. This is really a very undesirable way of work that should be avoided at all costs. Sufferings there shall come and we shall have to face them. Let us not be soft-hearted. Let us not take away from our suffering friends their privilege of suffering; and at least, let us not tread into unbecoming and unworthy ways for their sake. I have no manner of doubt that most of you, those who are approaching and appealing to the Maharaja, do know in the heart of your hearts that, the Maharaja does know the entire affair.

The Maharaja knows what we feel, say and do. There is no necessity for any one of the sham shows. For myself, I am not at all pained by what has happened. Let me not conceal it from you that I am really pleased that this has happened. The affair exposes Bikaner in a way which would have been difficult for us to find out for ourselves. To us this is no new thing. This is quite a common run of things in States.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

I make this statement mainly for the information of the public. I am told that the Bikaner pamphlet that was prepared, but not published in London and of which a typed copy was secured by Sir Manubhai through some means,-of course, quite honourable, is the origin of this whole trouble. The Bikaner authorities believed and they still believe that these unfortunate under-trials are the persons responsible for the pamphlet. I come in here at this stage. Let me declare it publicly that it is I who prepared and edited the pamphlet. It was I who was collecting all the material for the contemplated series of such pamphlets ever since the time of the publication of the Jamnagar pamphlet. That is, I have been in the undivided charge of collecting such material of many a State, corresponding with individuals and institutions, meeting all the necessary and useful people and finally preparing and publishing the whole thing on behalf of our delegation. As such I know every one connected with this particular pamphlet. And I declare it with fullest sense of responsibility, that I have never met, nor corresponded with, nor ever heard the names of any of these under-trials during my work of the pamphlet, except in so far as the statement of Mr. Jaynarayan Vyas printed in the pamphlet says something about some people. Gentlemen, I thus leave this affair here.

GOING BACK TO MIDDLE AGES.

Before concluding I wish to allude to the latest trend of mind going back to feudal ways by the generality of our princes. Although the essence of the imperial policy of England remains the same with Gladstone, Beaconsfield or MacDonald, the atmosphere of the prevailing trend of the world-thought is generally reflected in the normal conduct of the imperial officers towards their vassals. Thus from 1880 onwards down to the first decade of this century the British Viceroys and Governors continued their civilising propaganda in the territories of Indian princes through various ways; those of speeches, advice and persuasion; and it is not a wrong compliment to these people that most of the present state of education and advancement in the states would not have been what it is to-day had it not been for this influence. During and after the War, the world was thinking in terms of self-determination and the like, and the same was reflected in Viceregal advices. Times are again changed democracy has come on bad days and we see the elimination of the good influences that were at work. Well, now the result has been that the old feudal tendencies of the princes have come into full play in the last two or three years. You thus see every sort of restrictions on all civilised activities, placed and enforced in most of the states. In your province even the Harijan movement is not allowed to be conducted in states like Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur and others for fear lest, the same be an advance guard to some other movement for the people. I have met, during my career some old time Taluqdars who would refuse to have a school in their places, because that would make people dare stand against them. I would not wonder if some important states may record some progress in this direction. In our Kathiawad a number of states have given monopolies for sugar kerosine, petrol, match boxes, cigarettes, ice and other necessities of life, thus going straight back to the middle ages when monopolies and all the rest of feudal tyranny ran riot. I resist the temptation of putting side by side the conditions prevailing in the territories of the princes to-day and those prevailing in Europe in the times of say, Charles II, or James I, or Louis XIV. But I am sure there would not be much difference between the two. Thus, although the princes exhibit no lack of enthusiasm for H. M. King George V. who is the most constitutionally behaved monarch in these days, their real loyalty goes to the ways and means adopted by their glorious Majesties Charles I, and James II, and others of their class. Whatever the democracy may have come in for in these days it is not feudalism that is aimed at by either Mussolini or Hitler. No European nation or party of to-day will tolerate the ways of the Czars again. And yet, under their very nose the British imperialists are tolerating, if not encouraging the downright feudal, arbitrary and tyrranical ways of the princes, and by the adoption of legislations like the Princes Protection Bill.

Mr. Amritlal Seth concluded by saying:—

We, the people of the States, have to meet the evidently formidable combination of the British Imperialist and the Indian autocrat. They have all the powers, means and strength while except for the purity of our motives, honesty of coovictions and the courage of our hearts, we are backed up by no physical means. But history has taught us, even the latest chapters of the last twenty years have told us and the whole world, in unmistakable terms, that in the end the victory is with the moral forces. With this optimism, with a determination not to allow any selfish, untrue or unholy elements to enter into our chaste movement for the emancipation of the dumb millions of the States we will proceed along underterred by difficulties, undaunted by sufferings and with an undiminished faith that we are in the right and we shall Always Remain In The Right.

Women's Sympathy For Harijans

Maharani Sacharu Devi Visits 'Doms' Quarters In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A most unique spectacle was witnessed recently at the depressed class school situate in a bustee in Nanda Mullick Lane off Chittaranjan Avenue. Maharani Sacharu Devi of Mayurbhanj (the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Women's Conference which is meeting to-day at the Town Hall for its annual Conference) accompanied by Lady Abdul Kadir (President-designate of the Conference) and a large number of delegates to the Conference showed their practical sympathy for and gave active encouragement to the Harijan cause by being present at a prize-giving ceremony of the school. Amongst those who spoke and those who took an active part on the occasion were noticed Mrs. Cousins (who gave away the prizes), Rani of Mundi, Rani Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Miss Vinodinee Nilkanta, Miss Begg, Miss Mustaffa Khan, Mrs. Nagarkar, Mrs. Saudamini Mehta, Mrs. Bhawanagri, Kuwar Rani Bibi Shah, Mrs. Joybai Chowdhury, Mrs. Lakshmibai (the last two being delegates from the depressed class to the Women's Conference), Mrs. S. C. Mukherji, Mrs. A. C. Dutt, Miss Bose, Miss A. Sen Gupta, Mrs. S. C. Ray and others.

EAGER FACES.

The eager faces of the simple-minded students, adult and young men, women and children, sometimes a baby hanging on to the 'saree' of a mother student who was taking a prize, all these evoked most enthusiastic comments from all. One little boy had the courage to ask Rani Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to give him a sitting while he drew a pray—on sketch of her on the black board. Mrs. S. C. Ray, Secretary, read the report of progress. It was altogether a most enjoyable evening both from the spectators' as well as from the Harijan students' point of view. We trust the women's conference will take up this kind of quiet but noble work all over the country.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUT MELA

Pt. Malaviya's Appeal For Funds

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The fifth All-India Scouts mela came to a close to-night, Sir Sitaram presiding.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his closing speech appealed for more scouts and funds for the Seva Samiti Scouts' Association. He said that education without scout training was incomplete. He added that he would welcome unity with Lord Baden-Powell.

The mela was quite successful. —A. P.

THREE-HEADED CHILD.

AMBALA, (By Mail.)

Large crowds including ladies and officers of the station, rushed to the Royal Artillery Bazar, to see a child born to the wife of a "Mali" (gardner), in the R. A. Parade, Ambala Cantonment.

The child, which was a male one was born at 5 a.m. At the time of its birth it had, in addition to all normal parts of a human being a small head on the belly. This went on swelling as the time passed and about the mid-day, another head made its appearance quite close to the first swelling head. This third head later on developed into a full face with, teeth moustaches, hair, nose, eyes, mouth, and everything complete of a grown up person and addition, a hand with ten fingers also grew from the same root

When the child wept, all the three mouths opened simultaneously.

The child could not live for more than twelve hours and died at 5 p.m. (in the evening) the same day.

ALL-INDIA URDU CONFERENCE

Sir Kailas Narayan Haksar's Appeal

GWALIOR, (By Mail)

It has been decided to hold an All-India Urdu Conference on a large scale at Gwalior during February 1934. This is the third time that an All-India literary conference is being held at Gwalior, the first being the All-India Marathi Conference held in 1928 and the second the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in December 1932.

All sections of the public are united in trying to make the Conference a success. A number of prominent Urdu poets and scholars have been invited and are expected to attend the Conference. Col. Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, Kt., C.I.E. as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, has issued an appeal to the public to help in making the Conference successful

"In the present condition of our country," says Col. Sir Kailas Narain, "each can serve a vital purpose if only the warring communities would make it their business to understand and appreciate each other better by each acquiring conversancy with the other's language." He further says that "The revival of interest in Hindi and Urdu by the holding of conference is of happy augury, as they afford occasion for the coming together of gentlemen of all persuasions. Not merely ought these gatherings to be welcomed but they should be deliberately utilised for promoting mutual respect and better understanding, so essential to the peaceful progress of India."

Sardar C. S. Angre, private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, is the chairman of the managing committee of the proposed conference. He has also issued an appeal in which he asks all communities to join hands and make the Conference to be held at the "capital of the historic and illustrious Scindias" a success. "The world has outgrown the limitations of the languages," says he, "Let us arrange ourselves in order the different languages in the form of words as it were, to broadcast in one voice, the message of fraternity, love and civilisation, the prerogative of our forefathers, who perhaps talked one common language."

MURDER TRIAL ENDS

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Mangalore Taluk Police charge-sheeted a Billava woman by name Kalyani for the alleged murder of her mother-in-law Gulli on the 5th September last at Maroli, a place about two miles from Mangalore in the course of a quarrel. It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused and the deceased were constantly quarrelling with each other, and on the morning of the day of the offence a quarrel, ensued in which the old woman is said to have been done to death. At the request of the defence vakil, the Judge and the assessors held a local inspection of the house in question. The accused stated that when she returned from her mother's house on the morning in question, she found her mother-in-law lying dead with blood at the place where she had fallen and being afraid, she hid herself until she was taken out by her husband and others.

The 1st assessor found the accused not guilty while the other three found her guilty, but recommended a merciful treatment. Judgment in the case was delivered by Mr. C. V. Reddi, B.A., B.L., Sessions Judge, who acquitted the accused of the offence charged, giving her the benefit of doubt.

RAM MOHAN'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over a literary conference in connection with the students' Ram-Mohan Roy centenary celebrations at the Calcutta University senate hall this evening, when the Vice-Chancellor proposed her to the chair. She said the conditions of limited destiny of the country circumscribed the opportunities, yet Ram Mohan Roy proved himself an international ambassador of India's culture to the world. Ram Mohan in his wisdom, vision, knowledge and experience realised that patriotism was not a virtue in itself. It was a process through which a nation passed on the way to freedom. Therefore liberty was the real panacea to remove all ailments they suffered from within or without. That was the Raja's message, asserted Mrs. Naidu. Concluding, Mrs. Naidu appealed to the younger generation to cease to be patriots and nationalists in the more technical sense of the words and become universal sympathisers like the Raja a century ago.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS ASSET TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Surat Conference Suggests Remedies For Existing Drawbacks & Makes Plea For Cheap Credit

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 26.

A conference of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies of Gujerat was held in Surat, on Sunday last, at Rao Bahadur Naginchad Hall, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani.

Divan Bahadur A. U. Malji read his welcome address. The President, Mr. R. P. Masani, read his speech.

The Conference then unanihously passed 14 resolutions, out of which the following deserve to be specially mentioned.

RESOLUTIONS.

One resolution appointed a Committee of 7 persons, to investigate and report on the question of utilization in the movement, the surplus funds of all Urban Banks and Credit Societies. This committee was also entrusted with the work of investigating into the possibilities of promoting a Co-operative investment Trust, on the lines of which such Trusts are so successfully working in England and America.

Another resolution, which deserves to be specially mentioned, is about investigating into the possibilities of developing the Cottage Industries of Gujerat, and for that purpose a Committee of 7 persons was appointed.

The Conference has also recommended the bigger Urban Banks to open an emporium, for exhibiting the goods of their members as well as the members of other Urban Banks.

In one resolution the question of promoting a separate Central Urban Bank to work as a balancing centre, for all Urban Banks and societies was also taken up.

The Conference also exhorted the members of Urban Banks to insure with the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The following extracts from the Presidential speech:—

When we think of that glorious era of indigenous banking in India, we realise how backward we are to-day in respect of banking and that too after two centuries of Government by a country renowned for the efficiency of its banking system and the enterprise of its bankers. Hopelessly backward as we are in respect of joint stock banking, we are not for the moment concerned directly with that aspect of our financial organization. We are concerned primarily with co-operative banking, particularly with the needs of the small producer, the small trader, and the small artisan. Within recent years the co-operative movement has made good progress, but still 80 percent of agriculturists are outside the co-operative movement and the urban side of the movement is even more deficient in as much as, at the outset, more attention had necessarily to be paid to the institution of rural credit societies.

The urban credit societies work on the principle of limited liability. Such of these societies as have a working capital of more than Rs. 50,000 are classified as urban banks. They finance, as their resources permit, local trade and crafts and give banking facilities of all kinds to their members. The goal of those engaged in this branch of the co-operative movement is to multiply such banks so as to admit of the trade and industry outside presidency towns being financed by co-operative banks run for and by the people themselves. We are still a long distance away from the goal and it is a happy idea to take stock of the situation periodically by means of conferences such as the one that has brought us together this morning.

THEIR GROWTH AND INFLUENCE.

When we are carrying on investigations in connection with the banking enquiry in the year 1929-30, there were 535 non-agricultural credit societies, including urban banks, with a membership of 174,820 and a working capital of Rs. 3 crores. Of these 70 were full-fledged urban banks with a working capital of nearly 2-1/2 crores. The latest figures now available are those for the year 1931-32, from which we gather that the number of such banks for the Province grew from 70 to 91 in March 1932 and that their working capital increased from 2-1/2 crores to 3-1/2 crores. "Rapid progress" one might say, but it must be pointed out that this increase was due mainly to the conversion of non-agricultural societies whose capital exceeded Rs. 50,000 to urban banks. The actual progress leaves much to be desired.

When I was associated with the Banking Enquiry Committee as Secretary, I had an opportunity of studying the co-operative movement more closely than before and heard various complaints, regarding nepotism, red-tape, delays in issuing loans and collection of dues. We were told that in many places the principles of co-operation had been forgotten, that even members of the managing committees were either ignorant or unscrupulous, that the borrower's ability to save was not properly assessed, that the desire to help overcame considerations of caution, that the arrears of loans had mounted up and that there were distinct signs of ruin on the horizon. Worse still, allegations of absence of co-operative spirit among members, lavish borrowing by Committee Members, themselves, and lack of responsibility on the part of authorities of several co-operative societies were made. It appeared as if the movement was in imminent danger of collapse. It is therefore, refreshing to find that, after having watched the improvements made during the past years, Government say in their resolution on the report for the year 1931-32, that there is no justification for taking a gloomy view of the future.

THREE PRINCIPAL DRAW-BACKS.

Most of the complaints aforesaid were heard with reference to the rural societies only. As regards the urban banks, the principal drawbacks to which attention, was called, were three (1) that the credit provided was much too dear for the small men; (2) that some of the bigger banks were locking up their capital in loans on the security of house property and (3) that overdues were mounting up.

RATES OF INTERESTS.

As regards the dearness of credits, I find that the usual rate of interest charged by urban banks on advances made by them varies from 9 to 12 per cen.

I earnestly appeal to the authorities of the urban bank; to consider whether credit should not be cheapened even at the risk of a reduction in the rate dividend? It seems to me repugnant to the principles of co-operation that there should be much of profiteering in it. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of co-operators a little less selfishness and a little more neighbourliness.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MUST BE CHEAP.

It is a truism that the basis of credit in the co-operative credit union is the character of the individual borrower. The lending institution being composed of a small homogeneous membership, mutually acquainted, loans can be made with a minimum of risk, and consequently at a relatively low rate of interest. Indeed, it is expected that the rate of interest, may be less than in any other type of lending institution. Only than can it stamp out usury and raise the myriads of this land from the slough of despair to lives of hopefulness and service.

This phase of rural and urban credit cannot be treated as an isolated phenomenon. No proper solution will be found for it until the entire banking system of the country is re-organised. Hopes of improvement are now centred in the proposed Reserve Bank, in which the banks operating in the country would be joint participants and on which would devolve the duty of regulating money rates by enforcing an effective bank rate policy. It is thus proposed to build not from bottom upwards but from the top. In view of the peculiar banking structure of our country and urgent need for a single institution to control credit and currency, perhaps this is the best thing that can be attempted at present. It is hoped that this central banking institution would be the means of co-ordinating the work of the different banking agencies now working in splendid isolation. One of our greatest needs is the absorption of indigenous bankers in the banking system of the country and to bring about a co-ordination of the two principal agencies for rural and urban credit, namely the co-operative banks and the indigenous bankers.

Concluding, Mr. Masani said:—duals or isolated organizations inadequately equipped and striving and struggling in scattered directions, but we need an organised (preferably) non-official system of relief and uplift work.

"We want not isolated indivi- by district and neighbourhoods, a comprehensive and thorough-going system of service embracing every nook and corner of the city and reaching freely across communal and sectarian bounds. In such a programme of social service the Co-operative Movement can play a very prominent and a very beneficent part."

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1934

ORGANISED SWADESHI

The All-India Conference of Swadeshi Workers, which was held in the city on Friday and Saturday is, perhaps, the most important of the numerous conferences held so far during the Christmas week. The supreme importance of Swadeshi cannot be questioned at any time. And now, when most other national activities are sadly slowing down, its utility in helping the national cause, economic or political is incalculable. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the President of the Bombay Conference, aptly and felicitously described Swadeshi as economic Swaraj. It is also a potent aid to political Swaraj. Its great value consists in the self-reliant activity it promotes, for through Swadeshi the millions of India can achieve miracles even without any assistance from Government.

CERTIFYING BOARD

To be effective, however, Swadeshi propaganda must be efficient as well as wide-spread. And, as Sir Lalubhai pointed out, we can succeed fully only "if we count not only on enthusiasm but also on business instinct and power of organisation." The chief object of the Bombay Conference was to devise ways and means to attain maximum possible efficiency in the propaganda through perfect organisation. It meant in a way the overhauling of most of the present haphazard and ill-co-ordinated methods of work. It was necessary in the first place to decide in clear unambiguous terms what are truly Swadeshi goods and who is to certify them as such. So far as non-textile goods are concerned, the following definition, adopted by the Conference, is a clear and fair enough to begin with:

"Swadeshi non-textile goods mean goods other than cloth which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic material and with direction management, labour and capital each of which are 66 per cent Indian: provided that where Indian raw or basic material is not available it will be permissible to use foreign raw or basic material."

There will still be some doubt about raw material that is available in India but not of the particular quality desired by the manufacturer. Nor can we be content long with 66 per cent as the minimum standard of Indian capital, management, etc. The Conference has also wisely decided that the Executive Committee of the Sangh should soon appoint an all-India Swadeshi Certifying Board and that only till then should the Sangh recognise the certificates as regards non-textiles, issued by the Swadeshi Certifying Board set up by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is superfluous to suggest that the Board to be appointed by the Sangh should include a fair number of well-informed businessmen from the various Chambers, representatives of Trade Union organisations and, last but not least, representative Congressmen who command the confidence of the country as a whole.

WHAT IS SWADESHI CLOTH?

The Conference has wisely decided to defer the formulation of a definition of Swadeshi textiles pending consultation with Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mill-owners' Associations and Hand-loom Weavers' Associations. It has referred the question to the Executive Committee, and until a suitable definition is suggested by the Committee and accepted by the general body of the all-India Swadeshi Sangh, Swadeshi organisers are to carry on their activities "on the basis pursued by them until now." The definition of what is "Swadeshi cloth" is a most urgent national necessity in view of the fact that what we have to aim at is to make India completely self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements. Hitherto, as Mr. Jal Naoroji said at the Conference, the definition has been based on, mostly, fear, fear of vested interests and of Government, and not on the true economic interests of the nation as a whole. Mr. Naoroji rightly insisted that "the beneficial utilisation of Indian capital is the ultimate test of all economic progress," but it cannot be strongly emphasized that the term "beneficial utilisation" must include the due safeguarding of the interests of the consumers and the workers who produce cloth. Apart from others, there are two important points that need some special discussion in connection with the definition of Swadeshi textiles: (1) whether mill cloth should be allowed to be exhibited at certified Swadeshi Exhibitions, and (2) whether cloth made of foreign cotton can be called Swadeshi. As regards the first point, if the cloth is fully Swadeshi a Swadeshi certificate cannot be refused to its manufacturers. Then the question of its being exhibited along with khadi is a secondary one and should be left to the option of the organisers of the exhibitions. As regards the second point, let it be clearly understood that the public will not and should not put up with the use of any but a negligible quantity of foreign cotton, if any quantity is to be allowed at all. As the question of defining Swadeshi cloth bristles with many difficulties, we suggest that the final decision can only be made by a body fully representative of all interests concerned, especially the Congress, and we trust the authorities of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh will take measures to summon such a body which need not be a large one.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR

We regret that the accepted definition of Swadeshi goods deserving a special certificate makes no reference to the need for satisfactory conditions of labour in producing them. The conference has only passed a vague pious resolution that "it can on no account countenance any departure from or violation of the recognised and humane standards for the treatment of labour and in particular, the non-recognition of the workers' right of association." We welcome the emphasis laid on the need for employers recognising the trade unions, but this is not enough to safeguard the interests of labour. We are conscious of the difficulties that beset this question. But there can and should be some clear formula withholding special patronage from the products of sweated labour. We trust the Sangha will give more thought to this question than the present Conference could The Conference rendered a distinct service to the country by warning those industrialists and merchants who are exploiting the sentiment of Swadeshi by profiteering. Sir Lalubhai in his concluding speech made it clear that if such exploitation did not cease, efforts would be made to see that the goods manufactured by such profiteers would not be bought and used. We have no doubt the public will wholeheartedly welcome and second these efforts.

Sanatanists' Plight

Many interesting conferences have been held during the last few days. But none could be so amusing as the sixth annual conference of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh held at Madhav Baug on Friday and Saturday. It was attended by several Pundits, Shastris and Mahamahopadhyayas, a number of old women who heard with awe and reverence the Sanskrit speeches of the Pundits, though they could not understand them. It was attended, too, by several men who were willing to represent the Sanatanists in the Legislative Councils.

The President of the Conference, after having been duly blessed by several Swamis, delivered his speech in which he deplored the dark outlook for the true Sanatanists, and the ruin wrought by laws like the Sarda Act, interfering with the religious liberty of the Hindus. It is perfectly true that the Hindu Sati is deprived of her right to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband and that Hindu parents are deprived of their privilege to marry away their daughter before the age of eight years as enjoined by some Shastras.

Thousands of Hindus openly violate some of the Shastric injunctions against foreign travel. Alas! even Mr. M. K. Acharya does so and saves himself from pollution only by doing some sort of penance. The outlook is certainly gloomy for the super-Sanatanists as even their right to persecute the untouchables is now sought to be taken away from them. Poor folk, some of them cannot find a word hard enough for Mahatma Gandhi. Some one at the Conference refused to call him a "Mahatma" and insisted that he should be called only Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

The whole trouble, said Sir Manmohandas Ramji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, is due to the Sanatanists failing "to send to the legislatures as many able Sanatanists as possible." The hint was clear enough. And since the Sanatanists claim to represent the bulk of the Hindu community, let the representatives of the community decide what is good for them and what is not, of course after the Sanatanists have been given the opportunity to send to the representative bodies concerned as many "able Sanatanists" as possible.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC SWARAJ

Impressions Of All-India Swadeshi Workers' Conference

(By L. G. K.)

I had often heard it asserted during the last three months that the enthusiasm for Swadeshi had declined. There are always croakers amongst us and they take a particular delight in the cultivation of pessimism. If they had attended the Swadeshi Workers' Conference which was held in Bombay on Friday and Saturday last, under the auspices of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh they would have seen reason to change their opinion. The conference was preceded by the annual meeting of the Sangh and a private discussion amongst the workers assembled from all parts of India. Forty-five bodies affiliated to the Sangh had sent their representatives to take part in the discussion and during the course of exchange of views one could be convinced of the steady advance the Swadeshi movement has made. It may be that the sale of Swadeshi goods has declined. Patriotism is bound to shrink with poverty of the purse but the Indian masses have shown that even with diminished purchasing power their sympathy for Swadeshi remains.

BUSINESSLIKE.

This is the impression I gather from a number of workers who have experience of rural conditions. It is not the case that the consumer is unwilling to buy articles manufactured in his own country, on the score that they are slightly higher in price. His difficulty is that he does not know where to get them and he has often well-grounded suspicions that things not Swadeshi are palmed off upon him as such. The movement to promote the cause of Swadeshi must, therefore, be conducted on the essentially practical lines of dispelling ignorance and checking fraud. I was glad to find that the Conference proceeded on the strictly business-like view that the work before it was essentially practical. In the speeches delivered at the Conference one noticed the happy absence of that platitudinous oratory associated with the political platform. It began with tackling first and foremost the complex question of ascertaining in what manner Swadeshi could be scientifically defined. The question has been left to the executive committee for report, not because the Conference had any idea of shelving it, but because the very useful preliminary discussion on the subject showed the necessity of obtaining the views of prominent politicians, manufacturers and the workers with the loom, when an accurate definition of Indian textile must be formulated. As regards non-textile goods the Conference had far less difficulty in framing a workable definition. The resolution passed by it has already appeared in the Press. I would only emphasise the liberal view it has taken of the question in suggesting that those non-textile goods are Swadeshi which are manufactured "with direction, management, labour and capital each of which is 66 per cent Indian."

PERTINENT WARNING

In his Presidential address to the Conference Sir Lalubhai Samaldas laid stress upon establishing the Swadeshi movement on a permanent and organised basis and warned his audience in this connection that they could only do this if "they counted not only on sentiment and enthusiasm but also on business instinct and pow-

(Continued on page 8.)

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

New World Science Has

(By N. R. TAWDE, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. A.Inst. P.)

Sir Gowland Hopkins in his presidential address to the Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is reported to have said that the increase of scientific knowledge is at this time undergoing a tremendous acceleration. Every branch of Science has become so much specialised that a layman cannot keep pace with the march of events in the scientific world. We may look out for the progress on both sides of science viz., applied as well as pure. A non-technical observer is amazed at this new world which the science has created. It is, no doubt, the growth of steady application of research in all branches of science. It has been admitted that research activities have greatly increased during recent years. "Not only has research endowment greatly increased in America and Europe, but that Japan, China and India have entered the field and are making contributions to science, of real importance."

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS.

Few will doubt that popular interest in science is extending, but it is mainly confined to the more romantic aspects of modern Astronomy and Physics. Physical science has been interpreted to the intelligent public, by writers so brilliant, that their books have had a great and stimulating influence. We may class under these the books like "The Nature of Physical World" by Sir A. S. Eddington, "The Mysterious Universe" by Sir J. Jeans, "The Universe in the Light of Modern Physics" and "Whither is Science Going?" by Planck and a few others. In order to have an idea as to the nature of progress some of the achievements in the field of physical sciences may be recorded here.

Popular interest during more recent times has been mainly concentrated in the two balloon ascents of Prof. Piccard, the Belgian scientist. Though the lay public are apt to pay greater attention to the romantic side of the two events, the scientist is concerned with the study of the real aim of these Stratosphere expenditions. It is true that a record height of 10½ miles has been reached by Prof. Piccard's balloon, but the object of the ascents was to study the cosmic radiations at high altitudes. To Prof. Millikan, Kolhorster and others is attributed the discovery of these mysterious and highly penetrating radiations approaching the earth from a far off distance in space. The nature of these radiations and their bearing on the building of Universe has been a subject of great controversy during these few years. One school of thought led by Jeans maintains that world is being gradually annihilated, while another school under Millikan asserts that a gradual building process is going on from somewhere.

With the progress of the science of wireless, we are now in a position to know further details of the constitution of upper atmosphere. In addition to Heaviside layer which had been a known constituent a few years ago, Prof. Appleton's researches have revealed a new layer, the property of which is to reflect wireless waves now termed the phenomenon of "Wireless Echoes." This new layer is Appleton laye

NEUTRONS

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

WILL THEY?

Before concluding its session the National Liberation Federation passed, on the last day, a number of characteristically important resolutions. It "impressed" upon Government "the imperative necessity" for relief of "acute economic distress" and for "planned economic development", it disapproved of the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill, it expressed its surprise at Sir Samuel Hoare denying India the right of retaliation and it adopted a comprehensive and what is called a "reasoned" denunciation of the White Paper. Government will react to all these resolutions in the usual way but if the Liberal Federation means what it says and if the White Paper is unacceptable, may we hope that its rejection by resolution will be followed up in practice? There is a resolution authorising the council of the Federation to co-operate with "other organisations and parties." We would like earnestly to regard it as significant.

CLEVER BUT—

President Roosevelt's suggestion to challenge agreement on the abolition of offensive weapons and the sanctity of territorial borders, is unndoubtedly a clever move. It will isolate those who will be called "irreconcilables" and, as he intends, regarded as "aggressors". The anomoly lies, however, in the utter unfairness of the definition of "aggressor." Mr. Roosevelt evidently contemplates perpetuating the Versailles settlement that has been condemned as cruel and unjust by "90 per cent of the world's population." If Germany, for instance, refuses to acknowledge the Treaty of Versailles as sacred and inviolable, will she not be guilty, according to President Roosevelt, of "aggression" against World Peace? And what are "offensive weapons? Are battleships and cruisers that are being hurriedly constructed weapons of defence only?

—AND IN KENYA.

The position of Indians in Kenya is no better. We have noted before the tendency in this Colony to transfer its financial control to the White settlers exclusively. Mr. Biharilal Anantani, Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice", East Africa, who arrived here on Saturday fears that this policy of discrimination may lead to a serious crisis. He says that the White settlers are going to fight their general election on this issue of financial control and that both the Indian settlers and the Government of India have got to be on the watch. The former may be trusted to do all that is needful despite the internal communal disputes that Mr. Anantani refers to and rightly regrets. But the question is whether the Government of India will do any thing effective to protect the interests of Indians. If the people of India agitate for the interests of their countrymen abroad, the Government will perhaps have to rouse themselves a little out of their apathy.

JUSTICE IGNORED.

In the above context the measure, which provides for the externment not only of persons who may be charged with actual participation but also those who "are reasonably believed to participate in the smuggling and sale of arms and ammunition", is a grave menace, in its unrestrained scope and sweep. It accepts with equanimity possible, even probable, miscarriage of justice. Innocent persons, guilty only of being suspected by local authorities may well be branded with the permanent stigma of "smugglers of Arms" and driven from pillar to post. As drafted it is an extremely dangerous Bill and must be resolutely opposed.

INDIAN'S PLIGHT IN S. AFRICA

The South African Government is doing everything possible to hound the Indian community out of its territory; even the domiciled Indians. Its scheme of repatriation and colonisation for Indians is being perfected solely with this object, though the bulk of the community has again and again protested against the scheme. As if to goad the people into accepting colonisation or repatriation, the Government has for some time past been following a policy of white labour, relentlessly discriminating against Indians. To prevent them from accepting lower wages than those paid to White men, the Government passed the Minimum Wage Act, and the employers are so working the Act as to employ one man in place of two and have thrown out of work thousands of Indians. The latter have recently adopted some strong resolutions at public meetings against such a policy of harassment but we doubt if their protests will avail much unless the Government of India take up the question seriously.

A DANGEROUS MEASURE.

The Bengal Government are bringing in a fresh Bill to deal with the smuggling of arms for terrorists. We need not quarrel with the statement of objects and reasons. But some of the proposed measures are so unfair that they must be strongly condemned. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrate the Local Government may order the of a person suspected of s etting of the Whing arms and place his cas titution. fore two judges who will back whether or not the concerned should be exte re-read Maulana The advising Judges will statement on his their sittings "in camera". appears to me parties will not be a says that the ed to be represented ceived is not so n pleaders. The Government services rendered will not thereby suffer, thanks nt official in th the resourcefulness and st instalment of perience of their executive s to be render presentatives. But the extre to the White disadvantage of this ban to t the Maulana if suspect is obvious. The right secondly, of the suspect to a spondent had questions and seek information Maulana took will be severely curtailed. The o interpret wha final decision, thirdly, will, however, rest with the Local Government and may not be called in question in any subsequent proceeding.

Press Views

Danger Of Delay

In point of fact the present, British Government, by transferring the Government of India, including the administration of law and order, to India herself, would be doing exactly what their predecessors did in Ireland a decade ago when they sent for the leaders of the Irish Republic, and handed over the Government of the Irish Free State to them. That they will have to take this step some day, they know quite as well as ourselves. The longer this inevitable step is delayed the more will the heart of India be sickened and the greater will be the chances of a party of irreconcilables emerging and making things difficult both for their own country and for England. With his extensive Irish experience the present Governor of Bengal should be the first person to realise the truth of this observation.—"Tribune."

Condemned By All

Like the White Paper the repressive policy too has got no supporters beyond the ranks of officials and some of their henchmen. The Liberal Federation has urged the Government to repeal the repressive measure and has at the same time appealed to the Congress to abandon the Civil Disobedience movement. Are the Liberals unaware of the fact that the Congress has already given up the mass movement, and that the individual civil disobedience here made no great appeal to the people?—"Advance."

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Raders' Vws

THE AIRGEANT

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Cs day fifteen of us went to Aerodrome to see there uch-talked of stunts of the Air Pageant. We were mo understand that we cou ve a 20 miles cruise over ay for Rs. 10 (ten only) a short flight for Rs. 5. We o idea that the show would rned into an Auction Con and would increase their ised prices.

Since we took the expenses of go far, I was a bit tempted Rs. 15 for a 20 miles cr and I explained to the pers received my money that uld be taken at least as fa the Fort. He agreed and ided to take a trial flight. our surprise the machine t back from Seevri and we ret within 8 to 9 minutes.

First of advertise Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 hen ask for Rs. 15 and Rs. something never heard of English companies. hese people come here to rise Flying? As a matter we were really disappoint the show and returned 30 p.m. having seen noth orth either the expenses trouble.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSEE.

Matrion Syllabus

To The Ed "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Th ted copy of the proceedin the meeting of the Academic cil of the University of B held on the 6th and 7th ober, 1933, at Bombay, dese he perusal of every person was the welfare of secondar cation in the Bombay Pre at heart or who is emplo the teaching profession. r to the Academic Council's stance of the modified syl for the Matriculation Exa ion, which must by now gaging the attention of the icate of Bombay Universi me reads with grati- fication making compulsory of eith classical language ths and worrying brains, a mode European language sting with intricacies of Eng- This is step in the right language is certainly not an direction will solve the dif- ring one. culties ose students wi having pas tion in ver selves conf Arts with European which the acquainta interest, dismay, fail on

Matric examination, find themd in the First Year classical or some age. The prospect new language with aim no previous nd take the least any of them with ood many of them t of that.

But if is a move in the right di n, the Committee appointe the Academic Council to c r the new Matriculation me, have erred in not ma the study of English languag mpulsory. I admit that o per in General English (w t text books) has been r compulsory, but this alone sufficient. Given the choice electing between the vernac (technically called Moder lian language) or English text books, it is almost certai t the majority of the studen ould prefer the vernacular nglish, as the former would so much easier and safer the examination point of The present-day student secondary schools on acco of being burdened with the of so many subjects know little about the English liter. It is only when they com the matric class, that on acc of the high percentage of s and the prescribed text bo ey are spurred to the stu English literature. It is at stage that the beauties of ish literature are dimly re- to them, and may be a ta eated, which is developed w they go to the colleges. Tway this compulsory study o glish language in matric, a suggested by that learned of scholars and education- ppointed by the Academic cil, then what remains? The es are likely to be filled with students who cannot ciate English literature h would be taught to them in First Year's Arts and Inter- ate Arts, and who would find ven difficult to comprehend lectures of their professors ch are delivered in English guage. The prospect of gaping ths and worrying brains, European language sting with intricacies of Eng- language is certainly not an Already very little attention is aid to the teaching of English anguage and by making this subect optional the Syndicate will ave done a distinct disservice to the students.

It must not be forgotten that English language is and will remain for a long time the "lingua franca" in India. It admittedly is one of the unifying factors in this heterogeneous land. Considering all these points, it is respectfully urged that the study of English language with text books in Matric class, be made compulsory as it is, and not optional. —Yours, etc.,

A TEACHER.

A Chemical Factory In Mahim Woods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Great nuisance has been caused to the peaceful residents of the Mahim Woods in the vicinity of Cadeli Cross Road, recently, by the Pratab Chemical Factory lately started.

Clouds of smoke smelling strongly of sulphur, and full of coal dust particles, as also acid fumes produced day and night in this factory make our lives miserable, as we often feel terribly suffocated, and our health and that of our children has greatly deteriorated thereby.

In this factory sulphuric acid is being manufactured, and crude ores are purified by roasting and reduction in furnaces which work day and night.

A few months back, a nasty explosion took place owing to the interaction of dangerous drugs and chemicals, and some of the workmen were badly hurt.

Hard by the factory grounds, landlords have paid money to the Municipality or given land in exchange for betterment of their properties in the shape of cutting out new roads, etc. Surely the location of a factory in this situation cannot be said to be one of the amenities provided by the Municipality for the residents.

One is curious to know who is responsible for granting to the factory owners the licence to conduct their factory near Cadell Cross Road, and to erect new structures in furtherance of their dangerous operations; and why the Health Officer has not taken any action in the matter although representations have been made to him for its removal by the residents.

A few medical men and resident of the place pointed out to the Health Officer, on the spot, the serious danger and nuisance caused by the chemical factory working in the midst of residential quarters and near a municipal school. This being so, one is at a loss to understand the attitude and silence of the Health Officer, who is responsible for the health of the locality. Will not the representatives of the Mahim Ward in the Corporation take up the matter? And will not the Municipal Commissioner see that this grievance of the residents is at once redressed?—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

An Astrological Prediction

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Red Star and the Reaper conjoining in the eleventh sign in January will cause revolution in South-West district of unfortunate Russia. Needless to say they are of and adverse, and most frequently of a violent nature.

The opposite sign rules France which will be under war influence and terrible affairs.

The solar eclipse in February falling in the same sign is likely to cause grave shipping disasters in the near future.—Yours, etc.

H. R. RAJANI.

Bhavnagar, Dec. 28.

DAVS COLLEGE COMMERCE
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SANATANISTS MOBILISE FORCES AGAINST REFORMERS

Elections To Be Contested To Oppose "Interference In Religion"

GOVT. URGED TO DISALLOW UNTOUCHABILITY REMOVAL BILL

Affiliation Of Religious Institutions Resolved On

The plenary session of the All-India Varnasram Swarajya Sangh Sixth Annual Conference was continued on Sunday, when proceedings began at 2-50 p.m., at Madhav Bagh, with Mr. Sadayatana Pande, M.L.C. (U.P.) in the chair.

Delegates and visitors were not in attendance in as great numbers as on Saturday, but by 4 p.m the pandal was crowded to its full capacity. Many ladies were in evidence on Sunday also.

Mr. Ainapuri, Assistant Secretary of the Conference, read a number of telegrams wishing success to the Conference, most of them being from Bengal, prominent among which were from Mr. Naruthan Sastri, Calcutta, Mr. Krishnamacharya, Madras and Professor Jitendranath Sen, Calcutta.

The president then moved a resolution urging on the Government the disallowance of further progress of bills relating to the removal of untouchability, divorce, and widows' right of inheritance, etc., as elections had not been held on such issues.

A large number of resolutions had been tabled by the Subjects Committee, which, it appears, did not meet on Saturday as scheduled but met only on Sunday at 9 a.m. "in camera."

RESOLUTIONS.

There were ten resolutions in all, some of which were moved in Sunday's session.

The important among the resolutions accepted the report of the Commission on the Transfer of the Badrinath Temple to the Tehri State, and demanded protest meetings to be held, protested against the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Bill introduced in the C. P. Council, demanded co-ordination and affiliation of all religious institutions by the formation of a central authority with due regard to autonomy; while some others protsted against the "illegal action" of the District Magistrate of Kolaba in removing a deity from Khopoli, congratulated the Temple Defence Committee, Calcutta, on its work, and condemned the modern Indian educational system as wholly irreligious.

Two other resolutions related to two of the rulers of Indian States, viz., H. H. the Maharajah of Baroda, and H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir, who were both denounced for irreligious actions such as allowing Temple Entry for Untouchables, and the passing of Divorce laws in Baroda, and were warned that the States' temples belonged to the All-India Hindu community.

CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

The most important resolution of the day was the one moved by Mr. Vaman Joshi and supported by a number of speakers, demanding the Sangha to contest the elections to the Legislatures, and local bodies, to counter the interference of the present members into religious matters, 'subject to the discretion of the Sangha'.

Mr. Vaman Joshi, moving the resolution, said they never wanted members in Legislature to interfere with religious freedom, that the present changes had never been made election issues, and that if they had been, the present members could never have commanded the confidence of the large majority of Hindus. He was emphatically of opinion that hereafter Religious Freedom should be made a vital election issue in future elections and, therefore, advocated sending in their own representatives to all the Legislative and Local Bodies.

Mr. Agnihotri, Meerut, supporting said, that the safety of the ancient Hindu religion could not be safeguarded unless they sent in their own representatives to the Councils.

PREVENTING MEDDLESOMENESS

Mr. Sanghavi, supporting the resolution, said those M.L.C.'s who had no faith in religion were never the representatives of the Sanatanists. As such "to prevent their meddlesome actions they should send their own representatives in a genuine election untainted by devious ways."

A striking figure with a tall frame, clad in plain clothes, with a huge caste-mark, and a powerful voice was Mr. Bulandshaher, who made a fighting speech.

The meeting afterwards busied itself with reading of reports of some Varnashram Sangha in obscure places which took up a lot of time. Mr. Devanayaka Achari, the permanent Secretary of the All-India Varnashram Sangh, read the history of the Sangha, and made an impassioned appeal for the unimpaired maintenance of Varnashrama on a firm footing.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

A resolution, late in the day, moved by Mr. Girdar Sarma, related to the collection of funds, adequate enough to carry on the activities of the Sangha, on many fronts. In the course of his long-winded speech he countered the statement of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, that only 5 per cent. of the Hindus were orthodox as utterly untrue to fact, as he found most Hindus genuinely orthodox.

Only a few resolutions were moved (and passed invariably, without any opposition) the rest of them being reserved for Monday, as the Assistant Secretary announced the extension of the proceedings for Monday also, from 1-5 p.m.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

(Continued from page 6).

ing light of intensity about eight times that of ordinary gas filled lamp. Such a lamp now illuminates a main thoroughfare in Holland. It gives monochromatic light of yellow colour. The candle power of such lamps is 500-600 on 100 watts.

SHORTENING DISTANCE.

The great factor that is helping the process of modern civilization is the narrowing down of world limits and improving the facilities of communication. This has been brought about by the universal adoption of long distance airmails, beam wireless, and talking film. This latter which, a few years ago, was in an experimental stage has now become a trade product.

Map-making it becoming easy as a result of aerial photography. It has been established after a series of research tests on aeroplane speeds that the maximum speed which a human body can stand during an average sharp turn is about 300 miles per hour, though speeds in straight directions for a short while have been recorded upto 408.8 and 415.2 miles per hour.

Among the more practical applications, mention may be made of gyro-stabilisers. Though the theory of gyroscope has been taught for more than 50 years in several Universities, it is only recently that the instalment of gyro-stabilisers for ships, yachts and aircraft carriers has begun to be adopted. In the field of photographic science, news-picture photography by night has become possible on a large scale by the invention of photographic plates sensitive to infra-red rays. It is expected that the sale of flashlight in photographic materials will fall down considerably in the near future, owing to this new contribution. By the use of phosphorescent screens, photographic copying by contact has been accomplished without the use of camera. Owing, however, to heavy cost involved in the process, the adoption of it will not become general.

What have been detailed above, are not by all means the only achievements in Physical Sciences, but there are others equally important, which, it is impossible, to mention here within the scope of this article.

BARODA'S EXAMPLE

Rural Uplift Through Library Movement

DR. THOMAS' APPEAL AT ADYAR CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Rural uplift has been the cry of not a few of right-minded citizens for the past several decades. Politician, economist, educationist, social reformer and welfare worker have all joined in that cry. They have realised there is no salvation for India unless rural life is radically reformed observed Dr. M. O. Thomas, Librarian of the Annamalai University presiding our the First All-India Rural Library Service Conference which was opened at Adyar by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi President Madras Legislative Council.

Referring to the rural education he said cities and towns may have other types of cultural centres, but in villages the library is bound to be the only cultural centre and it is admittedly the only public institution for the proper education of villager.

EMULATE BARODA.

Speaking of the library movement, he commended the example of Baroda, which he said, could be called an ideal state in this respect. Baroda showed clearly what a force the Library movement could be, if it is worked under the direct patronage of the Government.

Concluding Dr. Thomas said, fortunately in Madras they were on the eve of the Public Libraries Bill. If framed and conducted properly, it had immense possibilities for the good of other provinces and states who were sure to follow the example and they would have a new and promising era of education through libraries in India.—A. P.

PRIEST LOSES SUIT.

NOAKHALI, (By Mail).

Mr. Makhan Lal Mukarjee, Subordinate Judge, has disposed of a civil appeal in which the plaintiff-respondent, Sarat Chandra Ghose Barman, a Kayastha taluqdar of Nateswar, Begumguni, on initiation into the Kshatriya fold by taking the sacred thread, was discarded by his family priest, Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarty, and others. Thereupon he instituted a civil suit for eviction against the priest from his 'nishkar brahmottar property' (rent free gift to a Brahmin) on the ground of failure to perform the stipulated priestly service. The Munsiff of the 3rd Court passed a decree of eviction against the priest. The latter appealed against the decision which came on appeal before the Sub-Judge.

The Subordinate Judge, in an elaborate judgment, passed a decree for ejectment against the priest-appellant, upholding the decree of the lower court.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. H. F. Knight lunched at the Government House, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

SUNDAY.

Even a casual visitor to the city will not fail to notice the enormous number of vendors in sweetmeats and other foodstuffs going about or squatting even in the dirtiest of streets. The paraphernalia of these hawkers consists of small stands on which are placed uncovered receptacles. The sweets are thus exposed to flies and dust and constitute a menace to the health of those poor people who patronise these hawkers.

School children left to themselves without any check either from their parents or the school authorities are generally lured by the hawkers who carry on most of their trade in the vicinities of schools. Apart from the foodstuffs offered for sale being left exposed, the quality and the manner in which they are prepared leave much to be desired.

There appears to be an immediate need to end this source of danger to the city's health. To disallow the hawkers from plying their trade would mean the unemployment of hundreds of persons who earn on an average of one rupee a day. The authorities, however, might insist on the hawkers having properly covered cages.

A Good Example

In 1930 Sir Frederick Sykes the ex-Governor of Bombay issued orders to all heads of the different departments to place for his perusal periodical report in order to enable him to examine the past results of the working of the departments and chalk out a programme for the future and so forth. The reviews placed before him included summary of reforms of the last five years and also proposals for reforms which Government considered feasible. As Sir Frederick Sykes has now relinquished his office as Governor it is to be seen if his successor follows his example.

Police Superintendents

There is no doubt that Lord Brabourne has been going to the Secretariat very regularly to keep himself informed about the administration of the Presidency. Since he is going through the budget estimates for the ensuing year, he will do well if he were to act as a Retrenchment Officer and enquire if certain offices are essential or superfluous. The last "Government Gazette" announces a drastic reduction in the scale of pay of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in the provincial service. Under the old scale they received Rs. 250 p.m. rising to Rs. 850 which is now proposed to change into a scale of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 650 p.m. The Association of the Deputy Superintendents are drafting a petition to be sent to the Government against this decision. While considering this petition the Government will do well to enquire if the Superintendents of Police in Bombay are necessary. also the nature of work they do and the hours of work they put up during the day. If the members of the Legislative Council were of the type of those stalwarts in 1924 when Mr. K. F. Nariman and others wanted to do away with these offices of Superintendents as they considered them merely as "post offices" to convey the reports of the Division prepared by the Inspectors to the Commissioner of Police, they would not have been there in their office now. Anyway, the Governor should enquire in regard to their necessity now and also whether four Deputy Commissioners are necessary when before the war there was only one. Two Superintendents of Police, viz., one for Bombay North and another for Bombay South, and two Deputy Commissioners of Police, with identical jurisdiction, viz, one for Bombay North and another for Bombay South would more than suffice the needs of the city.

Sanatanists Conference

The All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh Conference, which has been meeting in Bombay seems to be out to achieve the distinction of having broken all previous record of not being punctual and of making lengthy and fiery speeches against the reformers.

But there was a spectacular feature of the conference. This was the arrival of the various Jagadgurus and Swamis, who with their pomp and retinue tried to outshine each other. First came a South Indian religious head escorted by a large number of followers. Then came the Sankaracharya of the Karvir Mutt, whose arrival was signalled by the sounding of trumpets and loud cries of "Sanatana Dharma-ki-jai." One of his followers, who carried a "Mashal" (a torch) held it dangerously close to the cloth covering of the pandal.

All the Swamis and Acharyas were seated on a specially erected platform, slightly raised above the seat of the President.

Cottage Industries

A great step towards saving the Indian Cottage Industries was taken in Bombay on Friday, when the Swadeshi Workers' Conference decided to organise a census of Household Requirements in rural and urban areas and a local survey of cottage industries, in the country. One of the speakers in his speech said that there were several cottage industries in the country, which, if properly developed in an organised manner, would both be a source of income to the country and help the villager. He gave instances of some Indian industries, the magnificence and uniqueness of which, were well-known all over the world even to-day, while no one in India, much less in the city which was famous for that industry, knew anything about them. These cottage industries were dying out due to the lack of proper organisation and help. If the Swadeshi Leagues took upon themselves the work of organising them and giving them the necessary help to develop the industry they would be doing a national service of immense importance.

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Our London Letter

DEATH OF DALAI LAMA—AND AFTER

Tibet Pulled Different Ways

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
(By Air Mail).

The news of the death of the Dalai Lama of Tibet is arousing more than ordinary interest in the higher political and military circles in Britain. To the Tibetan themselves no Dalai Lama ever dies and the soul of the departed one must, according to their belief, have already been incorporated in some new born child. The British imperialists are, however, not concerned with the soul of the Dalai Lama as with his mentality towards the aspirations of British expansions in Central Asia. To the British military diplomats Tibet has a growing importance as it lies adjacent to that part of China which sooner or later threatens to become a Communist State. Thirty years ago the British had to enter into an open fight with Tibet in order to combat the influence of Czarist Russia over the late Dalai Lama. After the termination of war and the end of Czarist imperialism in the East, the influence of the British rulers in Tibet had been completely strong. If the Lamas of Tibet had hereditary successors. British diplomacy would have long ago played its part in influencing the mentality of hair apparents who might have been long ago invited to Britain, feasted profusely and even possibly awarded an annual "bakshis" from the Indian treasury as in the case of Nepal. However, the Lamas are celibate, religious chiefs and have, therefore, no personal heir and according to the religious tradition of the country each successor must be a new-born baby, a form of democracy which would beat any Western country. With the advent of a new born babe must come in a college of regency. The new regency might be composed of persons numbering three to five in the Inner Circle with a surrounding body of about another dozen persons, thus forming a kind of a holy Cabinet. This composite body will be in charge of the politics of Tibet for the next twenty years to come. It is always difficult for foreign diplomats to hold complete influence over such a numerous body whereas it is easy for them to bring under their political grip one of two individuals in an Asiatic State. Just at present British hopes are running high of the ultimate success of Chang-Kai-Shaik over the Communist forces of Soviet China. Such a success would be followed by the British exercising a controlling power over a south western corner of China adjoining Tibet, somewhat similar to Japan's power in Manchukuo. But for such a purpose an absolutely friendly Dalai Lama in Tibet is a necessity. For the moment these calculations are, therefore, brought to an anxious standstill. Japanese diplomacy, British diplomacy, Chang-Kai-Shaik's diplomacy and the ever-growing Communistic tendencies in Central Asia will be all pulling their weights in Tibet in different directions, and each of the above parties will try to have their favourites in the new regency college. India must be prepared to bear the financial burdens of compensating some Tibetan chiefs in the near future.

BURDEN ON INDIA.

The new British tactics will bring the Indian treasury into greater danger of these additional burdens of expenses in Tibet. The British imperialist financiers, thanks to the shortsightedness of some of the Indian politicians, have now proposed a marvellous arrangement, namely, to grant a paltry fixed amount of a million and a half pounds as Britain's share towards British imperialist ramifications in India. Our countrymen who originally made the suggestion of demanding such a share are really responsible for this. The genuine demand of India ought to have been Indian money and India's men ought never to be used for British imperialist purposes at all. This great principle has been sacrificed through the narrow-mindedness of obtaining a small sum of money from British Treasury.

Britain And The League

According to what has become a settled custom, the debate on the adjournment for Christmas recess in the House of Commons on Thursday dealt with major topics. By arrangement Major Attlee opened by addressing to Sir John Simon, the foreign Secretary, something between a survey and a questionnaire on the whole range of foreign policy. In replying to four other speeches that followed Major Attlee's, Sir John Simon said that since the deplorable withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference, vigorous efforts had been made from more capitals than one. It was not by this country's action or by his, but by the unanimous decision of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference that the Conference had been adjourned and parallel and supplementary conversations had been undertaken in the capitals, largely by the diplomatic method. The Foreign Secretary later declared that the policy of Great Britain and of the Government was to stand unswervingly by the League of Nations. A desire had been indicated in some countries for the revision of the League, but they had no reason to suppose that definite proposals were being advanced. He knew of none. A moment later Sir John confirmed this in answer to a question from Mr. Lloyd George, with special reference to Italy. The House rose on Thursday and will not reassemble until January 29.

Sir Austin's Outburst

A mignificant example of now the British imperialists want to back up every act of judicial teerorism of Hitler may be seen in the speech of Sir Austin Chamberlain in the House of Commons when he attacked the International Legal Commission sitting in London to expose to the world the atrocious character of the Reichstag fire trial. Only a few days ago, Sir Austin had proved himself to be a bitter opponent of Fascist Germany in her aspiration to become a great colonial power and in her ill-treatment of the Jewish people. But the same Sir Austin has suddenly turned round against the international Commission: This is attributed to the fact that as a British imperialist Sir Austin must instinctively feel the weakness of his own position if some people in Washington, Paris, Genoa or Amsterdam were to set up a similar commission of investigation in the matter of many unjustified trials that the British Government are instituting in India or Palestine. Opposition to Germany becoming a great power is natural to Sir Austin, but the right of irregular trials conducted under the protection of extraordinary laws and ordinances instinctively wins the support of the same Sir Austin.

Reichstag Fire

The Legal Commission of Enquiry into the origins of the Reichstag fire, after taking into consideration the whole of the material of the cause recorded its final conclusions during the week. Whatever may be the verdict of the Court at Leipzig this morning, the Legal Commission thinks that it is impossible that Van der Lubbe could alone have accomplished the burning of the Reichstag fire. That all the known facts of the case point to National Socialist circles as having carried out or caused to be carried out this act of incendiarism. The Commission declares that the four Communists are not only innocent of that of which they are accused, but have no connection direct or indirect with the fire. Dealing with the penal law imposing the death sentence on cases of arson or high treason, the Commission declares that it would constitute a monstrous violation of one of the principles of justice most universally recognised among all civilised nations. Finally the Commission considers its duty to proclaim that the sentence of death against Torgler, demanded by the prosecution, would constitute a judicial murder.

Grist To De Valera's Mill

The release of General O'Duffy, the Blueshirt leader of Southern Ireland, by the order of the Court, has aroused considerable comment in Irish circle in London. It is being pointed out that although the United Ireland Party has scored a tactical success, the situation remains substantially unchanged. The Government has ample weapons for preserving order under the Public Safety Act as well as under the ordinary law, but, in the use of them, its advisers or subordinate executive officers will need to exercise a little more discrimination in drafting its documents and framing its laws. Recourse to "habeas corpus" has long been a thorn in the side of Governments in these countries when dealing with defiant agitations. Sometimes Judges have been inclined to lean towards the side of the Executive when it is seeking to maintain order by exceptional measures in time of public emergency, and sometimes they have stressed the importance of construing penal enactments strictly, that is, in favour of the accused. Mr. Justice O'Byrne appears to be of the latter school. His decision will enhence the cheerfulness of the Blue Shirts' Christmas. On the other hand, the Government is assured of an increased backing due to the recent developments of the Anglo-Irish controversy. The drastic reduction of Irish imports of meat and live stock into Britain just imposed by the British Government will cause both hardship and resentment; and it is noted that the Labour Opposition at Westminster is waking to the fact that it entails some hardship in British also. At the same time, it is realised that Mr. Thomas and Lord Hailsham have so stated the British claims under the Anglo-Irish Treaty as to cause protests from Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues as well as public dissent from so distinguished an authority on international and constitutional law as Professor Berriedale Keith of Edinburgh University. All this brings grist to Mr. De Valera's mill.

Reforming The Lords

In the House of Lords on Tuesday last Lord Salisbury presented his Bill for reforming the constitution of the House and amending Parliament Act. He took the unusual course of putting down a motion to that effect, with the result that the subject was debated before the Bill came up for second reading. This emphasises that the Government considers the question of strengthening the power of the House of Lords one of paramount and immediate importance. That they are apprehensive of the situation developing throughout the country through the reactionary policy of the present Government and the growing hostility to the new "dole" Bill was seen in the character of the speeches in the discussion which followed. In stating the reasons for bringing forward the Bill, Lord Salisbury said that just before the Great War people were apt to say that there was no danger. "We were now living in a time of uncertainty. On every side we saw Parliamentary institutions discredited. There were dictatorships here and disorder elsewhere. What right have we to suspect that we shall escape without some even fine reflection of this sort of profound fundamental movement? It is most rash, and we should be criminal if we do not face the possibility that these subversive doctrines may persuade a temporary wave of opinion in the country. It was the duty of the house to prevent such drastic changes." Referring to those who attack the principle of hereditary Peers, his Lordship said he could not understand why. He said "if we got rid entirely of that principle we should have to start absolutely anew. You would have lost the priceless advantage of centuries of tradition." Lord Ponsonby, on behalf of Labour Opposition, moved a resolution opposing the introduction of the Bill on the ground that no mandate had been given for it by the electorate and that its intention was to consolidate still further the dominance in the House of the Conservative Party. He contended that Lord Salisbury wanted to set up a barrier against any fundamental change and wanted to make it look a defensible proposition on paper in order that some plausible acceptance of his scheme could be made. "I assure you" said Lord Ponsonby, "that the danger to-day is not that we move too fast. It is a profound mistake to suppose that there is danger in that. The danger lies in going too slowly. It is not barriers, brakes, and hindrances that are wanted, but quicker remedies, more inventions, more concentrated activity, more initiative, and speedier legislation. We are suffering from constitutional paralysis. The world is moving on so fast and we cannot keep pace with it." The first reading of the Bill was, however, carried.

Burden On India; Britain And The League; Sir Austin's Outburst; Reichstag Fire; Grist To De Valera's Mill; Reforming The Lords

TOWARDS ECONOMIC SWARAJ

(Continued from Page 6)

er of organisation." The resolutions the Conference has passed indicate that the workers assembled in Bombay to take practical measures to advance the Swadeshi Movement have profited by this warning. The agreement on the point that where Indian raw or basic material is not available, it will be permissible to use foreign raw or basic material is evidence enough that mere sentiment was at a discount. A delegate from Madras frankly asserted that the hand-loom weavers in that Presidency would be deprived of their occupation if they did not secure supplies of yarn made out of non-Indian cotton.

REMEDY AGAINST EXPLOITATION

The Conference took up for consideration three main items, direction, control and propaganda. As regards direction and control, naturally the debate was concentrated on the question of control. In other words the most difficult question was how to secure genuine adherence to the cause of Swadeshi from dealers and manufacturers. The resolutions passed in regard to certification are an index of the anxiety of the delegates that the consumer must be protected from those who would exploite his sentiment for Swadeshi by selling him fraudulently non-Indian goods. At present the Certifying Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber helps in giving this protection but when the Executive Committee has taken steps to appoint an All-India Swadeshi Certifying Board and made the necessary rules for its formation and guidance, one hopes the cause of Swadeshi will advance rapidly. In every big town the popular tendency will be to patronise only these stores and dealers which have secured such certificate.

No Sweating

As regards propaganda the Conference was agreed on the necessity of appointing organisers and publishing an official journal of the Sangh and supplying literature to affiliated bodies and workers. As regards the question of co-ordinating the activities of Swadeshi Museums and the avoidance of waste involved in holding resolutions on dates which clash or at places where it is useless to have them, the discussion indicated that these were matters which could be arranged satisfactorily when there was more contact between the Central Body and its affiliated branches. One must not omit to refer to the important resolution which asserted the right of Labour to form associations. It was a welcome indication that Swadeshi must not tolerate the sweating of labour.

On the whole the Conference has amply justified the necessity of holding such representative gatherings for a free and frank exchange of views, even in the case of a movement which some people still persist in regarding as one in its infancy. One was impressed with the essentially practical outlook of the workers in the movement, their determination to surmount the obstacles which lie in its path and their realisation that under the peculiar conditions of this country its advance will be slow. But they are conscious that the large mass of their countrymen is behind them and in this consciousness lies their hope of success.

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL

dent of Police, Bombay; Mr. A. U. Pathan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mr. P. V. Raje, Deputy Inspector, Bombay; Mr R. K. Pal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mr. J. W. Rourke, Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mr. N. B. Mali Officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mr. B. V. Thorat Officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay; Mr. S. G. Achrekar, Inspector, Bombay; Mr. M. H. Kamat, Sub-Inspector Bombay; Mr. K. S Dalvi, Head Constable (Officiating Jamadar) Bombay; Mr. G. A. Dalvi, Sub-Inspector of Police Headquarters Bombay and Mr C. Hyatmian Jamadar Bombay; Shiavax Merwanji Commissioner of Police Nawanagar State.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

King's Police Medal has been conferred upon the following:—

BOMBAY

(1) Robert Gray Paull, Inspector, Bombay City Police, (2) Edward Mills, Inspector, District (3) Ramdihel Rampadarath, Police Constable, Bombay City Police (4) Peter McArthur Stewart, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police (5) Khan Sahib Jahangir Rustomji Sukhia, Deputy Supdt. Police, Sind, (6) Khan Bahadur Nadirshah Dadabhai Shroff, Officiating Deputy Supdt. Police (7) Roy Bishop Smith Superintendent, Bombay City Police.

COMBAT ILLITERACY

Mr. Gurtu Tells Scouts Must Try To Serve Motherland

The Fifth All-India Seva Samsti Boy Scouts Mela began on the 27th December at 9-30 a.m. on the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College grounds. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, who was invited to open the Mela, was received by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Camp Director and a party of 40 scouts who furnished a "guard of honour."

Mr. Gurtu speaking to the Scouts emphasized the importance of loving one's country as well as having due respect for other countries. He said that patriotism depended upon humanity which in its turn had its root in devotion to God. He said that scouts must combat illitercay as much as they could and try to serve their motherland to the best of their ability.

He then broke the association flag and declared the camp open. "Vande Mataram" and other songs were sung by the scoutcubs and guides of Dr. Annie Besant School, Allahabad.

At the scoutmasters' conference important resolutions were passed with regard to the organisation and efficiency of scouts troops.

SCOUTS FEDERATION.

The second day of the Mela commenced with flag hoisting and "Vande Matram" by the Cawnpore Vivekananda Ashram Scouts on the 28th December.

At the Commissioners' conference held at 1 p.m., it was resolved that the National Council of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association be requested to take steps to form a Federation of the various scout associations in India.

IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION.

The route march of over 3,000 scouts started from the National Headquarters. The whole force was drawn up ring wise in the special Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association formation of "three abreast" with scouters on the left of their respective units and assistant directors in front of their respective rings. Troops of Harijan boys and those of labouring classes belonging to the Seva Samiti night schools formed part of the impressive procession.

More than 600 exhibits from about 40 troops have been received in the Scout Exhibition. The exhibits are grouped into the following sections:—

1. Drawing and pictures, 2. Cloth-hand-woven and spun, 3. Needle work, 4. Wood work, 5. Scoutcraft including medels of almost all the important crafts, 6. Collection of stamps, leaves, coins, labels of match boxes, stones, nests and eggs, etc., and 7. Magazines and diaries.

The scout bazar which was opened yesterday by Mr. C. L. Sahani, Inspector of Schools, Allahabad Circle, is proving very useful.

STOP PRESS

ACCIDENT TO DR. ROY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Doctor B. C. Roy, ex-Mayor, had a narrow escape this afternoon when his car collied with two tram cars proceeding in different directions. Dr. Roy was injured in the leg and it is suspected he has fractured his ankle, while injuries to the driver are very serious. The car has been badly damaged.—A.P.

RUMANIA'S PLIGHT

BUCHAREST, Dec. 31.

The strict curfew order will prevent the New Year's Eve celebrations; orders are issued closing all places of amusements and cafes at midnight. All private citizens possessing firearms must hand them to the police by January 2.

The wearing of uniforms or party insignia is also forbidden and processions, demonstrations and public meetings are banned. The state of siege is expected to be extended the whole country shortly.—Reuter's Special.

WHY HE GOT G.C.S.I.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reuter learns the G.C.S.I. bestowed on Sir S. Hoare makes a special nomination by the Premier in recognition of the mass work done by Sir S. Hoare in the Round Table Conferences and the Select Committee and the present is considered the appropriate time for such a recognition, as it coincides with the completion stage of consultation with representatives of India and Burma on the Indian Constitutional Reform extending for three years.—Reuter.

BAR DEWAN'S TE TO SCLARS

Work riental Rerch Is O cal Intere To tionalism

(From Our)

The closing 30 of the Seventh I of ference was h Con- Hall yesterday llege Dewan, Sir V. The addressing the hari id:

DEWAN'

It has been a to us to have had any scholars engaged of the manifold as ulture and civilisa n- try—its languages les, its art, history a y. The session of the as been a crowded e twelve sections ha ral hours each da- dered a large vari- jects.

CONTRIBUTIO TIONALI

I hope I shall not a narrow utilitarian stress the point tha in which scholars a workers like you have the utmost pr est to Indian natio great task of reconst is not the place to d fascinating subject o action towards weste tion. In India, as el similar circumstances had two contrasted thought. The first, that western science were superior to the cultures, favoured the adoption of the new id methods. The second other hand, regarded th for which western stood as entirely evil, a der to protect the indige ture from its onslaught to use Lord Irwin's words development of its di thought and practice a tive armour."

CONSTRUCTIVE ER

We are now in a more tructive era. We have n in wholesale imitation; fo value highly the civilizatio have inherited; they are i parts of our lives. Nor do subscribe to the obscur which believes, contrary to teachings of history, that a tion can go many centuries to a self-contrulo of life. We hold firml in the new India, we sho construct our national life ordance with the genius of es that inhabit the countr at the same time assimilat make our own the best its in the western civiliza This is the ideal that actua in all fields of endeavour—r it be social reform or resuscitation of art or litera r the evolution of forms vernment—to build on the ba t there is in our own pas rporating at the same time ssons which the nations of est have to teach us. In thisation of this ideal, nothin be more useful than the s that have shown to us ho ancestors in the different e of the past lived and worke our institutions originate developed and to what ne the time they responded, that fundamental ideas hav ed the essential vital spar r cultures.

HISTORICANSE.

As has been said: "The safeguard again experiments which can only e chaos is the wide diffusion e historical sense and the nition that 'counsels to which me hath not been called, will not ratify'." In my the most valuable function ese oriental studies is the fusion of this historical sens

Mr. Jayaswal con Rev. Father Heras to m vote of thanks to all. He that "We will remember the test sou- nirs of Baroda while en- ged in our rese Mr. K. P. Jayaswn paid a bute to the Bardaharaja.

BARODA NEEDS SIDE EXAMP

His Highness the war of roda, addressing meeting d: "Baroda needs de exam- and outside ence and session has be great inst- tion and encourant to us Let us realise whey have e and achieve t ims and itions."

e next venue of Confer- will be at Bena

GOLDEN ERA FOR U. "Remarkable Period Business Recovery"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The Administrations recov agencies have effected the m remarkable period of business r covery, said Mr. Roper, Secretar Commerce, in a statement. Ever major business indicates moder ately above the 1932 level, bu many difficult problems are still awaiting solution.

LANSBURY'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. from his sick bed in the Manor Hospital sends New Year day message to newspaper "Forward," wishing all success to India's mission in the coming year.

The message adds: "I hope that both British and Indian masses of all classes, races and creeds will find a means of breaking down the existing barriers and establishing a bond of union based on true co-operation, love and peace.

A thousand thanks to all friends in India including the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi for good wishes. I am getting on nicely, and hope to help in the cause of India's social and political freedom."—A.P.

BA'S SUGAR QUOTA

(SPECIAL C)

HAVANc. 31.

conformity wi inter- al sugar pac president San Martin decreed uba's sugar quo ould be 59 tons.

S. KAMALVI

ardikar and Safia nterviewed Sri Kama- at the Vellore Central She is keepi good and looks che

DEN, LORD P SEAL.

LONDOc. 31.

Anthony Eden been Lord Privy The ow held by Baldwin ord Presid of the The two offi were ld separately pt for easons. Alth the Seal usually in the pt. Eden wil. The the appoint is t o the Foreign Office e Capt. Eden con- rk under Simon. is expected resign ecretaryship Fo- and a Under- ill be appo , thus e major ns in Affairs.—Pr.

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MONTAGU WEBB INDICTS GOVT. CURRENCY POLICY

Advocates Rehabilitation Of Silver

Speaking to a large audience in the King Edward the Seventh Memorial Hall, Cawnpore, on the 22nd December, 1933, with Mr. T. Gavin Jones, President of the Cawnpore Branch of the Currency League of India in the chair, Sir Montagu Webb dealt with India's Public Measures—the maund, the seer, the yeard, etc.

"The Chairman," said Sir Montagu, "has given us a vivid picture of the villagers bringing their 'Kappas' or cotton to market, how the cottcn is weighed, the Kappas is one scale, the iron weights in the other and how the miserable prices realised are not sufficient to pay for the expenses of cultivation, rent taxes, interest, etc."

FRAUD ON PRODUCERS.

"I want you to think what would happen, if I secretly changed the weights, and put into the scale a weight marked One Maund that actually weighed 80, instead of 40, seers. The poor agriculturists would give me twice as much cotton as I ought to receive, and would not at first detect how I had swindled him. Well, that is exactly what is happening in India to-day. Owing to Government's neglect to exercise any kind of supervision over our Public Measure of Value, money to-day measures almost twice as much of everything as it did a few years ago, and all producers are defrauded accordingly. That is why I urge you to take action to get this injustice remedied."

STERLING OBLIGATIONS.

Asked how India's sterling obligations could be met, and how the Indian budget could be balanced if the rupee ratio were suddenly changed from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d., Sir Montagu said that in the ordinary course of events, the restoration of the 1s. 4d. ratio would tend to raist prices in India and so encourage an expansion of trade. Increased trade would yield Government increased revenue, increased railway earnings, increased Customs and Excise receipts and (Heaven help the Europeans) increased Income Tax revenue. These increased receipts would help to pay for the increased rupee cost of sterling remittances.

IF HE WERE VICEROY.

That was the orthodox answer. But if he were Viceroy of India, he would give another kind of answer. He would sit down and dictate a letter something like this: "Dear Mr. Secretary of State for India, Owing to Government—your Government and my Government,—failing to take any effective steps to correct the terrible distortion in the purchasing power of our money, prices of agricultural produce in India and England have fallen by nearly fifty per cent during the last five years. As we pay our annual sterling obligations to England, not in gold, not even in sterling, but in goods (mostly raw products), we are now forced to send out of the country nearly twice as much of our goods as before to pay the same old sterling debt. This does not seem to us fair. So we ask for a fifty per cent discount on our present payment. We enclose herewith a cheque for £15,000,000 in full settlement of our current year's liabilities. Please acknowledge receipt.' (Loud Laughter).

HOARDING MANIA IN WEST.

All joking apart, continued the speaker, it is essential that the position be studied and all currency injustices remedied, and a better currency for India be evolved. That was the first business of the Currency League. The present state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. Today, we see populations multiplying in every part of the world. We see production, thanks to science and wonderful machinery, also everywhere increasing. More people, more wants, more goods yet trade everywhere shrinking. The truth was that everything was increasing 'except money in the hands of the people. That was being restricted by the gold hoarding mania in the West, by the actions of those who control the Central and other Banks and were striving to restrict money—metal to gold only—and by the unadulterated folly of those who have been selling the State's stocks of "Surplus" silver and trying to introduce paper money that would be controlled by the new Reserve Bank of India, heaven alone knows how.

This was a very hazardous venture. They must fight against it with all their power, and insist on India re-establishing a full value silver currency with open mints such as existed when India rose to the position as the greatest trading division of the British Empire.

OUR SILVER RUPEE.

"Our good silver rupee is today one of the best coins in the world," continued Sir Montagu. "Let us proclaim to the United States of America that we are willing to co-operate with them in the immediate remonetisation of silver. Let both countries' mints be re-opened to the free coinage of silver, and so give to the world that supply of additional metallic money which is essential to counterbalance the world's rapidly expanding population and greatly increased trade.' Such additional money would come, not by favour of the Central Banks of the West, but from endless indepdent sources all over the world, and would, together with the ordinary Bank credits, initiate a prolonged period of rising prices all over the world, and an early and certain return to world prosperity." (Cheers).

LET US LEAD THE WAY.

"India to-day is economically stronger than any cohntry outside Great Britain. India cannot wait for other nations to compose their monetory differences. No world monetary conference has ever succeeded yet, and never will. Conflicting interests are too powerful. Let us, therefore, hold out our hands in readiness to co-operate with the United States in rehabilitating Silver. Let us lead the way. India is strong—strong in her comparative freedom from unremunerative debt--strong in the wonderful richness of her soil—strong in the steady industry of her vast populations. And being strong, she can give the world a lead. Let us act together, and all go forward. Advance India!" (Loud Cheers).

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TRAINED TEACHERS FOR VILLAGES

American Baptist Mission's Work In Nizam's Dominions

AIMS OF PRESTON INSTITUTE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 29.

The inadequacy of trained teachers for village schools in Hyderabad State has been engaging the attention of the American Baptist Mission Society for sometime past and their efforts to supply the deficiency have now met with success.

The Society has succeeded in obtaining a donation of dol. 20,000 from Mr. L. C. Preston, late of Huntington Beach, California, and with this amount, which is termed the Preston Institute Fund an institute of that name is being established at Jangaon in the Warangal District.

Mr. Rutherford, the American missionary in Jangaon, briefly sketched the history of the Fund, in inviting Mr. Zahir Ahmed, Personal Assistant to Sir Richard Chenevix Trench, the Revenue Member, and Rev. F. Kurtz, Secretary, Secunderabad Mission Field, to lay the corner-stones of the building of the institute on the 26th instant.

FOR RURAL SERVICE

He said that the idea of erecting that institute was many years old, partly because of the "unsatisfactory product of existing schools" and because Deccan students, who have hitherto been receiving their training at Baptala in British territory, have more often than not, taken appointments in British IIdia in preference to returning to Hyderabad, where emoluments are smaller.

"The Preston Institute, therefore, hopes to be a normal training and industrial institute for the Deccan."

Mr. Zahir Ahmed in his speech said he was there in his personal capacity and thanked the Baptist Mission for the honour they had done him in asking him to assist on that auspicious occasion. He requested that the silver trowel which would ordinarily have been presented to him should remain with the Mission as the rules of his Service forbade his accepting it.—A.P.

Bombay Life Assurance Company

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 29.

The Silver Jubilee of the Bombay Life Assurance Company was celebrated here on Saturday under the chairmanship of the State Chief Medical Officer, Dr. H. L. Vaidya. Many distinguished citizens and a large number of policyholders responded to the invitation. Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, a Director of the Company, in proposing Dr. Vaidya to the chair welcomed the guests.

Mr. Niranjan R. Vohra the local Branch Secretary, outlined the remarkable progress which the Company had made through the expert services of its Directroate and the managerial staff, its solid and extensive organization and continued response from the insuring public through the country. The Company he said held the front rank position among the Indian Life offices, mainly through its guaranteed stability and enlightened policy Mr. Vohra warmly thanked the public and the local agents whose co-operation was an asset to the Company.

Dr. Vaidya explaining the need for thrift and compulsory saving urged the necessity of supporting national concerns whose stable and strong position would substantially contribute to the economic and industrial developement of the country. Dr. Vaidya particularly mentioned the meritorious services of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas under whose expert guidance the Bombay Life had achieved its present strong financial position. The meeting after thanking and garlanding the president adjourned for light refreshments while Indian orchestrial music was being played.

Mr. Ranga Iyer At Hyderabad

DYDERABAD, December 29.

Mr. G. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, arrived at Hyderabad this morning by the Grand Trunk Express and is staying here as the guest of Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar, Leader of the Centre Party, who is also on a visit to Hyderabad for a stay during the recess until the Assembly meets again at Delhi on 24th January, for the Budget Sessions.—A.P.

RELIEF FOR BOMBAY'S BLIND

Many Eyes Can Be Saved By Timely Treatment, Says Association Report

The annual report of the Blind Relief Association for 1932 state among other things:

According to the Census figures of 1931 the number of the blind in the Bombay Presidency is 47,070. This does not include those who have slight vision and who are for all practical purposes blind. If these also be included, the total number of the blind would be muc greater.

The great majority of the inhabitants of India are engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the Indian Sub-continent there are 35 towns which contain 100,000 persons, or more, and their combined population amounts to about 8¼ Millions; further 54 towns hold between 50,000 inhabitants each and account between them for an additional 3½ Million people. But even if we class as towns every aggregation of dwellings that contains over 4,000 inhabitants, the number of towns people in India cannot by any ingenuity of calculation be computed at more than 33, Millions. Almost 90 per cent. of the total population therefore, is purely rural, where as the corresponding figure for a country such as in England, does not exceed 21 per cent.

TINY MUD HUTS.

The Villages of India number at least 500,000 which are usually mere clusters of tiny mud huts; even now despite the remarkable improvements in communications which have taken place, only small proportion of these villages have either Railways or metalled roads within several miles of them and the rest must be approached by rough cart tracks or winding pathways between.

WOEFULLY INEFFICIENT

There are, in this Presidency, 26,731 villages and towns, of these 16,788 have a population of less than 500,8764 have from 500 to 2,000 inhabitants; 1,102 from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants; 46, from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, the remainder having populations above 20,000.

It has been roughly stated that the proportion of dispensaries to the population in India is approximately 1 to 22,000 and to the area 1 to 100 square miles, while the hospital accommodation is woefully insufficient for the large and needy population of India.

PITY OF IT.

In India, though diseases of the eye are more prevalent, the number of medical men and philanthropic agencies is smaller. It is well known that there are hardly 2 or 3 qulified medical men in a Taluka, consisting of a hundred or more villages, with the result that many villages get practically no medical relief whatever.

HOW THEY DO IT

There are two district systems of work by which the question of prevention of blindness can be tackled. The Group System and Circle System or the slightly modified form of it, which is called the Rotation System. Besides these there is the usual work in the hospital of rendering help to all cases of remediable blindness and the partial blindness.

THE FIELD WORKERS.

A Field-worker generally receives Rs. 10 when he is receiving training. After training, when he is sent out into the villages, as a circle field-worker, he is paid from Rs. 20 to 30 per month and a pony allowance of Rs. 10. This system is productive of a vast amount of good to those sufferers from curable and preventable blindness in the remote corners of the country, whom the association desires to reach. The efficient working of this system requires conscientious field-workers under efficient supervision.

AN APPEAL

We repeat here what we have already mentioned in our report of work at Chalisgaon, that we badly need a building of our own for the Hospital there. It is estimated that an up-to-date new building will cost about Rs. 25,000. The present rented building, though one of the best available there, is not suitable for an Eye Hospital. Besides, the rent, (Rs. 110 p. m.) that we have to pay, is rather heavy. The Government of Bombay have already been pleased to grant a suitable plot of land to us for this propose and we require funds for the building only.

In order to keep up the work at Bulsar and to extend it further we also need funds. The recently-built permanent building for the free Eye Hospital at Bulsar, known as the Ratanji Nathubhai Chavsarevala Free Eye Hospital, has caused a big rush of eye patients from far and near. We now want a Rest-House, Costing about Rs. 10,000, for the relations and companions that patients from distant villages, bring with them for which also donations are invited from the charitable public.

It must be remembered that more than 50 per cent. of all blindness can be prevented, and that a large proportion of the existing blindness can be cured or alleviated. These are amongst the objects of this Association and we, earnestly appeal to all for funds.

"MAGNIFICENCE OF INDIAN ART WORKS"

Sir P. Pattani Opens Kathiawar Exhibition

LATHI Dec. 31.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering Sir Prabhashankar Pattani opened the Kathiawar Art Exhibition this morning. He congratulated the Thakore Saheb and other promoters of the Exhibition on the splendid and varied nature of the exhibits, which furnished a striking illustration of the highly developed artistic instincts of the unschooled artisans of Kathiawar.

Mr. Virendrarai Mehta, Chief Engineer, Gondal State, in his presidential address commented on the magnificence of Indian works of art, which had elicited the applause of foreigners.—A. P.

FORTHCOMING SCIENCE CONGRESS

The Secretary, Indian Science Congress, in a press communications says:—

"The most important item in the Physics Section of the Congress will be the symposium on: 'Neutrons, Positrons and Cosmic Rays'. Ever since the discovery that an atom of matter is composed of positive nucleus and negative electrons, gradual researches have brought forth new bricks to fit in the structure of matter, viz., neutron, a particle similar to electron but neutral, and positron a similar particle with positive charge. The study of these in relation to the nature and mechanism of Cosmic Rays is now a subject of much discussion among physicists."—A.P.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

Mr. Grenville Emmet has been appointed Minister of the Netherlands.—Reuter

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UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF GUJARAT HISTORY

Krishnalal Jhaveri Urges Coordination Of Literary Activities In The Cause Of Gujarati Literature

"Unite, organise and coordinate, and the future of the Gujarati literature is bright."

This is the epitome of the address delivered by Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M Jhaveri from the presidential chair of the 11th Gujarati Literary Conference, which commenced its session at Lathi, the hame of 'Kalapi' the Poet-Prince of Gujarat, on Sunday:

The Diwan Bahadur, at the but set, thanked the Reception Committee for the honour conferred upon him by electing him as their President.

He then paid glowing tributes to the departed patriot and literatuers of Gujarat—Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Matubhai Kantawala, Mr. Cowasji Hodiwala Mr. G K Nariman Sir Jivanji Mody and Mr. P J Marzban—whose loss we sustained during the course of the last year.

He thanked the Thakor Saheb of Lathi for the enthusiasm he had shown and the co-operation he had rendered to make the Conference a brilliant success. And while doing so, he remembered with gratitude, the immortal 'Kalapi', the poet-king of love and tears. 'It is in the fitness of things' he said, 'that we should assemble to-day in the romantic land of our beloved 'Kalapi.'

LAND OF VALOUR

'Kathiawar', continued Mr. Jhaveri, 'is a land of valour. It is a place where Robin Hoods were rampant. With its saints and poets, its bards and 'charans' its ballads and 'bhajans', Kathiawar is a name to conjure with. Kathiawar was also the land of adventure, and with their adventurous spirit, Kathiawadis have established their influence far and wide.'

Referring to the historic research of Kathiawar, the President said, 'There are plenty of materials in Kathiawar for any historian to work upon, and yet it is a great misfortune that the history of mediaeval Gujarat is unwritten up to now. It will be at once obvious that this is not a task to be tackled by a single lindividua in-as-much as scores of ins criptions on stones and coins have to be studied with care and the old-time firmans and sanads are to be searched and translated with extreme accuracy.'

KATHIAWAR HISTORY

Mr. Jhaveri then described in detail various works of history pertaining to Gujarat and Kathiawar, and expressed the hope that the time would come when a complete history of Kathiawar would be available to the people in an attractive form.

Dealing with the literary problems of the present generation Sjt. Jhaveri observed: 'Our future is definitely hopeful, for we are progressing in all directions. Hindus, Mussalmans and the Parsis are vying with each other and the Khojas too, are coming to the fore. The Gujarati Sabha the Gujarat Vernacular Society and the Sastum Sahitya are the institutions whose untiring efforts towards the uplift of the Gujarati literature deserve special mention.

PRINCES SUPPORT

'And whn we are sheding tears over the serious apathy of our Indian Rulers towards the various attainments of our literary ideals, it is no small satisfaction to see the Thakore Saheb of Gondal donating the splendid sum of Rs 5 lacs for the publication of the 'Gondal Gnankosh' the much-wanted Gujarati Cyclopedia. And the Gujarati literature would have been poorer but for the admirable support it has been receiving since the last several years from His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda.'

GREATER GUJERAT

'And, perhaps, some people would ask: What is the use of these Conferences? It is but meet then, that we should tell them what we have done up to now.

'It would seem to the casual observer that after all these years we have done but little constructive work, but if we review carefully the varied achievement of the past few years it would be quite ovious that through the efforts of the Conference, much has been achieved in the form of learned thesis and thought-provoking essays written by the prominent figuers of the Greater Gujarat. And the Conference has created an atmosphere of its own it has inspired many an arid heart, it has created closer contacts, it has spread its own message of progress and hope.

'But now the time has come when we should seriously take stocks of our faults and failings harnessing our forces and organising our resources for the fulfilment of the glorious future which lie in front of us all.

And the greatest impulse in this direction is our reformed constitution. And it is for us all now, to convert the Conference into a living and thriving institution under the new and helpful constitution.

'The field is vast and the activities are many. The Conference has to protect and develop each and every branch of the Gujarati literature. It has to create and publish authoritative works of Gujarat language and literature. We have to combine our workers and writers. We have to establish Printing Presses, open up Libraries and Museums. We have also, to amalgamate, protect and develop the smaller institutions which work for our own literary advancement. And above all, we have to organise a series of lectures, and make, by our research wodk, the path of future historian of our province, easy and smooth.

'And for all this we need men and money. But I am sure that if we have a will to work our difficulties will not be many and unsurmountable.

'And it is a hopful sign that women education in our country is rapidly spreading. The juvenile literature is also growing fast. Enthusiasm and co-operation are to be found in all directions.

'Let us all, therefore, hope and pray that the day shall not be far distant when all the available forces of our land shall unite to make our literature a thing of light and life and an object of beauty and joy.'

International Teams For India

Ceylon, Persia And Palestine May Participate In First Western Asiatic Games

LAHORE (By Mail)

The Honorary Secretary to the Organising Committee, First Western Asiatic Games writes:

The Afghanistan Hockey and Athletics teams for the Western Asiatic Games arrived at Peshawar on the 26th inst. Telegrams of welcome were sent from the Organising Committee for the First Western Asiatic Games Punjab Olympic Association asd the Punjab Hockey Association. To these the following reply has been received:

"Thanks very much for welcome message. Fervently hoping this visit resutling happiest memories and mutual understanding between both countries."

Defence news of Ceylon participation in the first Western Asiatic Games has also been received and a team of about a dozen ahletes will be reaching Delhi on the 24th February, 1934. There is also a hope of Persia and Palestine sending teams.

The Organising Committee has agreed to pay the full expences of board and lodging to these teams and to defray all the other expenses in connection with the holding of the Games.

The Committee appeals to the Princes and public of India to help it with funds in order to make the first international sports meet a success. It may also point ed out that this will be the first time in the history of India that three or more international teams will be taking part in a sports competition in the country.—A. P.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

BANGALORE (By Mail).

Unable to support his aged mother and himself with his meagre salary of rupees six, as a salesman in the firm of Chowrappa and Sons, Book-sellers and Stationers, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, Krishna, a youth aged about 22, committed suicide in his room in Lakshimi Gowda. St. Gollarpet, by hanging himself.

Seeing that his room was not opened till a late hour in the day, people got suspicious and peeped into it through the window and saw him hanging. The Police was sent for. Inspector Narasimhia held the inquest over the dead body and a verdict of suicide was returned.

INDORE MALWA MILLS

Share-Holders' Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec 26.

The Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd, was held on the 26th inst., at the Mill premises in Indore.

Sir Hukamchand Sarupchandji presided.

The meeting confirmed as special Resolution the resolution of the last Extra-ordinary General Meeting appointing three Inspectors under Section 142 of the Indian Companies Act with all powers and duties as are conferred and imposed upon them by the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, to investigate the affairs of the Company and particularly the conduct and liabilities of the Ex-Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Directors and other officers and Auditors of the Company holding office prior to 16th October.

The names of the Inspectors so appointed are:—1. Prof. K. T. Shah, Bombay, 2, Jagmohandas J Kapadia Bombay and 3 Bhanudas K. Shah, Indore.

After the Extra-ordinary Meeting was over, an informal meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at the same place, Sir Hukamchandji presiding:—

This meeting passed unanimously the following Resilution:-

This informal Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., note with pleasure that the Indore Depositors of the Company, after taking into consideration the several offers made by different parties, and giving mature deliberation to the age, efficiency and present value of the Fixed and Liquid Assets of the Company have resolved in favour of accepting ten annas in a rupee in full and final settlement of their proved and admitted claims against the Company and are thankful to them for the same. They hope and trust that the Bombay Depositors will also ascept this very formula fonr settlement of their claims.

MANDATE TO COMMITTEE

After taking into consideration the resolution paswsed at the informal meeting of the Creditors held in Bombay on the 19th inst., this informal meeting is definitely of opinion that the capital of the Company should not be increased or decreased in any way and hereby resolves that the Reconstruction Committee be authorised to effect a settlement with the Creditors of the Company by payment of ten annas in a rupee in full and final settlement of all their proved and admitted claims against the Company. If ten annas in a rupee in cash be not paid immediately, then whatever is possible be immediately paid in cash, and for the balance short term debentures at reasonable rate of interest may be issued in order to make up ten annas in a rupee. And for the purpose of effecting settlement on reasonable lines with the Creditors, the Reconstruction Committee is hereby authorised to accept any offer on the aforesaid basis or on similar or such other terms as they may deem fit and proper.

AIR PAGEANTS AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 29.

The India Air Pageants under the leadership of Capt. Barnard and Capt. A. H. Dalton arrived here on 28th inst. and the opening was performed by Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister of Indore.

Inaugurating the Show, Mr. Bapna said:—

"The object of Indian Air Pageant is, as you know to demonstrate the most up-to-date aircraft and thereby encourage the development of civil aviation in India.

Capt. Barnerd's aviation is not, however, confined to the creation of records in flying in 1931 he had an "Air Circus" in British Isles and as a result of the demonstration given by them there was a tremendous development of airmindedness of people. The India Air Pageants led by Capt. Barnard and assisted by a most carefully selected set of pilots, are organising this tour in India. Their enterprise must, therefore, have the sympathy and support of all of us and I feel sure all will join in extending a warm welcome to Captain Barnard.

WIDOW DISAPPEARS.

DELHI (By Mail).

A young Brahmin widow of 18 years is reported to be missing from the Delhi Railway Station. She had come to Delhi to mourn the loss of her father, who died recently in Delhi. Vigorous search is being made by her relations.

EVERTON'S GREAT RALLY AT LEAGUE FOOTBALL

In Second Half, Team Overwhelm West Bromwich Which Obtain Lead Of Three Goals In First Half

LONDON, December 30.

Re-introduction of centre-forward Hunt after his recent injury marked the revival of Tottenham after a lean holiday period.

Spurs showed superior combination and were quicker with the ball, but Barclay scored in the sixth minute following corner. Hunt kicking while lying on the ground equalised ten minutes later, added a second shortly thereafter and completed hattrick before the interval when the home side led by three goals to one.

Fast and clever exchanges followed on resumption. Hunt completed tally seven minutes before finish.

ARSENAL LUCKY.

Arsenal were exceedingly lucky to draw with Birmingham, their defence having very strenuous time. Robertson, Birmingham centre-forward missed to score from four inches.

After recess both sides made dangerous raids but were unable to derive any advantage.

Derby are pressing Arsenal for leadership but they were unimpressive to-day apart from Bowers who made dangerous attacks delighting 14,000 spectators. His splendid efforts however proved of no avail and the first half passed goalless. Hutchinson scored in the latter half. Gibson should have saved this but failed Hutchinson increased lead.

Chelsea are continuing their revival. Fine combination of Gallacher, Horton and Oakton resulted in the last-named heading in. Law put on the second goal from penalty for foul on Gallacher.

EVERTON'S RALLY.

West Bromwich obtained lead of three goals to nil in the first half through Cole, Richardson and Sandford, but Everton made great rally in the second half and overwhelmed Bromwich. Stein scored twice for them and Culiffe netted an equaliser.

Burnley adapted themelves to conditions of rain and snow but missed many chances before Douglas scored.

On resumption Tweedy had busy time at Grimsby goal. Robinson scored with a free-kick just outside the penalty area.

Notts Forest gave display of clever passing and Brentford had anxious time in the first half which, however, was barren of goals. After the interval Hopkins scrambled the ball in and Scott increased lead. Then Notts responded through Dent who scored from scrimmage.

SURPRISE FOR WESTHAM.

Bolton after worst opening exchanges surprised Westham, Milsom scoring thrice in 20 minutes. Mills reduced lead on behalf of Westham before the interval. Westwood and Milsom increased lead after changeover.

Clapton Orient were handicapped by injuries to their players. The home team which has acquired Halliday by transfer from Manchester City surprised Norwich, Crawford who deputised for injured Welsh international player Mills, scoring twice for them. Warnes reduced lead but Mayson regained it for Orient. Orient who led by three goals to one at the interval were over-run in the second half. Goal-keeper Robertson was brilliant. Lockhead reduced lead on behalf of visitors. —Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN BEAT WALES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 9 Salford 6
Bramley 2 Castleford 26
Broughton 11 Hunslet 13
Dewsbury 7 Leigh 5
Featherstone 10 Bradford 11
Huddersfield 8 Widnes 5
Hull Kingstone Rovers 17 Wakefield Trinity 6
Leeds 20 St. Helens 5
Rochdale 16 London High Field 0
St. Helens Recreation 17 Keighley 4
Swinton 13 Batley 0
Warrington 2 Halifax 7
Wigan 6 Oldham 2
York 21 Hull 6
Australian 51 Wales 19 (Wembley)

VICEROY WATCHES TENNIS FINALS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon received members of the Western Australia Tennis Team, attended the race and watched the finals of the Calcutta Lawn Tennis Championships at South Club.

The Countess of Willingdon, thereafter, presented prizes.

The Viceroy honoured the President and members of the Calcutta Club with his presence at a dinner.—A. P.

WELLKNOWN SURGEON CRICKETER DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, December 30.

The death has occurred of famous Surgeon cricketer Sir Montagu Cotterill.

Sir Joseph Montague was the former President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Senior Surgeon, Cragleith Military Hospital during the European war. He played for several years for Sussex Country Eleven.

"KASHMIR FREE FROM PLAGUE"

Publicity Officer Clears Misunderstanding

JAMMU, Dec. 30.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu, wires as follows:

A misunderstanding seems to have been caused by a great communique issued by His Highness' Government giving information to the public as regard the preventive measures adopted by his Highness' Government to stop infection from plague during last three months.

A few Kashmir labourers working at Jammu returned to their homes and carried plague germs with the result that they contracted the disease and died. Eleven persons mostly labourers were so attacked. They were all residents of villages belonging to southern portion of Kashmir province and lying at a distance of over 30 miles from Srinagar.

His Highness' Government is now in a position to announce that the situation has been brought under control. No case of plague has occurred since December 19th, 1933.

The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that all rates examined so far have been found free from plague infection. Kashmir province as a whole is free from plague and a visit to Gulmarg or Srinagar is absolutely safe.—A. P.

Dry Weather Over Country

Poona, Dec. 31.

Yesterday's low pressure area over north-west India has filled up.

The weather has been dry over the country.

Forecast:—Scattered light falls of rain or snow may occur in Kashmir.—A. P.

TO PROMOTE UNITY

Representative Muslim Board To Meet

To work out the resolutions passed by the All-Parties Muslim Unity Conference recently held in Lucknow a meeting of the Unity Board will probably be held in the last week of January.

Nawab Mohammad Ismail has been appointed President of the Board and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman, Syed Zakir Ali and Shah Masood Ahmad M.L.A. its secretaries. Attempts have been made to make the Board as representative as possible and 15 persons from each of the following organisations have been enlisted as members of the Board: Jamait-ul-ulema, Cawnpore, Central Khilafat Committee, Jamait-ul-ulema, Delhi. All-India Muslim League and the Nationalist Muslim Conference

Besides these, fifteen well-known non-party Muslims have been incorporated as members of the Board They include among others the Raja Saheb of Salampur, Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Kazim, Dr. Zia-ud-din, Dr. Ansari, Syed Ali Zahir, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Syed Raza Ali, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. Syed Hasan Riaz and Syed Ezaz Rasul.

Among those who will represent the Jamait-ul-ulema, Cawnpore, are Maulana Qutab-ud-din Abdul Wali of Faringi Mahal, Mohammad Syed Sulaiman Nadavi and Hakim Abdul Haseb.

The representatives from the Nationalist Muslim Conference will include Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr T. A. K. Sherwani Dr. Mahmud, Mr. Chagla, Mr. Abdulla Brelvi Mr. Abdul Latif, Mr. Muhammadullah Jung, Mr. Ismail Rahman Kidwai and Mr. Hilal Ahmad Zuberi.

The representatives from the Khilafat Committee will include Syed Murtaza Bahadur, M.L.A., Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Mr. Husain Sahib Suhrawardi, Mr. Yasin Noori and Mr. Alabux Yusuf.

Mufti Kifaitullah, Maulanas Ahmad Sa'id, Mohammad Sajjad Hasan Ahmad, Ataullah Shah, Mohammad. Hassen, Mian Abdul, Aziz, Chaudhrf Abdul Matin Mr. Kottal Uppi, M.L.A. Raja of Nanpara and Maulvi Tufail Ahmad will be among those representing the Jamait-ul-ulema. Delhi and the All-India Muslim League on the Unity Board.—"Pioneer."

AEG

Electrification of Towns AND MILLS

Steam Turbines

Pumping Plants

A.E.G. India Electric Co., Ltd.,

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(D. B. C. P. W) Mark Revitalizes the debilated System. Potently ensures Vim, Vigour & Manhood, produces wonderful results in all debility, Lost vitality, Neurasthenia, weak Manly Capacity, acting on the inhibitary nerves for 3 hours by a single dose. Superior to Gland medicine, no bad after effects. Rs. 1/8.

DIANA'S LYMPH—The Royal liniment for Local weakness, loss of Masculine capacity &c. 1 oz Rs. 3/-, 2 oz Rs. 4/8 per tube. V. P. Extra From—

G. B. C. P. Works—Hatkhola P. O. Calcutta. Stockists—Srikrishnan Bros. 323, Thambuchetty St. Madras; M. D. Vora & Co. 71 Princes St, Bombay; H. C. Sen & Co. Chandni-Delhi Gray &Co. Allahabad; Mela Ram. Nayar & Sons. Rangmahal, Lahore; J.Tirath & Co. Karachi.

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PREMIER & PALATABLE Panther Killer Of MALARIA & Fevers
Rs. 1|4 A Thermometer FREE for3 Phials' Order at a Time

Latest Commerical News

HOLIDAY FEELING IN MARKETS

New York And Liverpool Cotton Markets Closed

ADVANCE IN LONDON GOLD BUT CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY

Bombay, Dec. 30.

On Saturday, the Sterling-Dollar cross-rate moved within a narrow range and closed steady but the Sterling-Franc cross-rate developed a slightly easier tendency.

RISE IN LONDON GOLD PRICE

London gold prices witnessed a rise of 4d. per one fine ounce but silver prices remained unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS CLOSED.

Liverpool wheat and cotton markets, the New York cotton market, the London Stock Exchange and the Argentine Linseed market are closed until Tuesday, January 2.

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY

Chicago wheat ruled steady on account of some commission houses buying. Oats and Rye were also steady but trading was hampered by pre-holiday feeling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JANUARY, 1934

New York, Dec. 30.

The market was closed to-day. Broach A|M expectation Rs. 183.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY, 1934

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

The market was closed to-day.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery ruled firm to-day on account of heavy purchases by Japanese firms and big local operators. The undertone is very steady and a further rise is likely. The local market is expected to open at Rs. 183 on Tuesday, January 2, after the New Year holiday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 30.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 53|15, 54|1 and 54|6 for ready, Posh and Maha delivery respectively. The market weakened a little on the lack of support but prices advanced later on better London advices and closed steady at Rs. 54, 54|2 and 54|7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|3|9, 31|4 and 31|5|6 for ready, Posh and Maha delivery respectively. Fluctuations were narrow and unimportant but subsequently the market came up on steadier Franc cables and closed steady at Rs. 31|5, 31|5|3 and 31|6|6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 19-13-6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 30.

Previous closing	5.07-3|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 30.

Previous closing	5.07-1|4
To-day's opening	5.07-1|2
To-day's closing	5.07-1|2
Difference	+0.-1|4

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec. 30.

Previous closing	83.46
To-day's opening	83.43
To-day's closing	83.21
Difference	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 30.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.07-1|2 and improved to 5.09-1|8 continuing to steadily gain ground but finally closed at 5.07-1|2.

Franc opened at 83.43 but declined to 83.34 with a slightly easier tendency and finally closed at 83.21.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 30.

The market was quiet with small business.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19-1|16d.	19-1|16d.
Forward	19-3|16d.	19-3|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 30.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|6|2	£6|6|6

BULLION.

London, Dec. 30.

Influx (£1,000) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|6|2) £6|6|6.
Silver (19-1|16d) 19-1|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 30.

3 months	(1 7|32 p.c.) 1 7|32 p.c.
4 months	(1 1|4 p.c.) 1 1|4 p.c.
6 months	(1 1|4 p.c.) 1 1|4 p.c.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 81-1|4, May at 84 and July at 82-3|4. Business was moderately active on some commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Dec. 30.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 33-7|8, May at 37 and July at 35-3|8. Trading was quiet without any important transactions.

Chicago rye started trading in May at 46-3|4 and July at 48-1|2. Prices improved slightly on a better enquiry otherwise the pre-holiday feeling hampered activity.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 30.

Argentine linseed market is closed until Tuesday.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 30.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 3|4) closed.
Lead (£11 1|4) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36-1|2) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0|11 3|4) 0|11 3|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|0 1|2) 1|0 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 1|2) 1|8 1|2.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£15 3|8) £15 1|4 sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£17 3|4).
Lightning Jan. (£16 1|2).

RUBBER.

Spot (4 3|8) 4 11|32 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 13|32) 4 15|32 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-15|16) £10 13|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb. (£9 1|2) £9 1|4 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb (£9 1|4) £8 15|16 sellers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 30.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 3|8) dol. 35 1|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 3|8) dol. 14 1|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 48) dol. 47 3|4.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) unquoted.

CROSS-RATES

London, Dec. 30. (3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.26 1|8) 6.26 1.2
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.25.
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Milan (62.31) 62.06.
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4.
London on Kobe (1-2 1|2) 1-2 15|32

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 29.

	Season to date	This week	Season 1932-33	Week 1932.
Total in Sight, (excluding liners),	8,862	233	9,040	271 Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	2,868	108	2,802	129 ,,
Exports from U. S. Ports,	4,138	141	4,120	173 ,,
Of which to Japan,	976	28	893	33 ,,
Of which to China,	140	9	126	5 ,,
Of which to Grat Britain,	737	47	697	47 ,,
Of which to Germany,	787	17	964	32 ,,
Stock at New York,	—	97	—	200 ,,
Stock at U. S. Ports,	—	4,137	—	4,841 ,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns,	—	2,175	—	2,213 ,,
World's Visible Supply,	—	11,030	—	11,361 ,,
Of which to American Cotton,	—	9,237	—	9,692 ,,
Forwarded to the world's Mills, (excluding linters),	6,178	239	6,152	298 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	5,559	164	5,822	184 ,,

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Supplies Of Gold

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London Dec. 13th:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,138,373 on the 6th instant showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amounts of gold on offer were readily taken for the usual quarters. As Supplies were on rather a large scale, a tendency to ease was shown in the premium, which, however, averaged 7d during the week.

Quotations during the week,

IN LONDON.

per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Dec. 0th 126s/6d.	13s/5.18d.
Dec. 11th 127s/-d.	13s/4.54d.
Dec. 12th 1'6s/4½d.	13s/4.34d.
Dec. 13th 126s/1d.	13s/3.71d.
Dec. 7th 126s/-d.	13s/5.82d.
Dec. 8th 126s/9d.	13s/4.'6d.
Average 126s/5.42d.	13s/5.24d.

IN NEW YORK.

per fine ounce.	
Dec. 7th	dollar 34.01
Dec. 8th	dollar 34 01
Dec. 11th	dollar 34.01
Dec. 12th	dollar 34.01
Dec. 13th	dollar 34.01
Average	dollar 34.01
Average	doller 34.01

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Neitherlands	523,541
France	759,823
Switzerland	13,616
U. S. A.	249,134
Canada	303,528
British South Africa	1,500,608
British India	219,855
British Malaya	12,092
Hongkong	241,605
China	252,945
Australia	59,786
New Zealand,	22,936
Jamaica & Dependencies	33,852
Other countries	40,527
	£4,238,848

EXPORTS.

	£
France	33,230
Austria	10,085
Switzerland	3,225
Morocco	3,080
Mexico	37,841
British India	10,175
Other countries	2,420
	£100,056

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £243,000 shipped per s.s. "Mooltan"; of this amount £176,000 is destined for London and £67,000 for Paris.

The Transvaal gold output for November 1933 amounted to 898,468 fine ounces as compared with 908,888 fine ounces for October 1933 and 978,716 fine ounces for November 1932.

SILVER.

Prices have been fairly well maintained and have shown only small variations during the past week. A fair amount of support has been given by China, whilst the Indian Bazaars have been rather more active, making resales as well as some fresh forward purchases. Continental sales were again only moderate.

There was support from New York on some afternoons, although the demand was not particularly pressing, and towards the end of the week, there was occasionally a tendency to offer from the same quarter.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	19,965
Soviet Union (Russia)	43,500
Netherlands	28,338
France	6,279
Kenya	7,657
Austarlia	15,438
Mexico	12,012
British India	13,550
Other countries	199
	£151,637

EXPORTS.

	£
Belgium	193,969
Germany	2,144
Syria	10,985
Persia	16,553
U. S. A.	4,100
British India	33,355
Other countries	5,359
	£266,465

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

Quotations during the week:—

	Cash delivery.
Dec. 13th	18.9/16d.
Average	18.573
Dec. 7th	18.11/16d. 18.11/16d.
Dec. 8th	18.9/16d. 18.5/8d.
Dec. 9th	18.1/2d. 18.9/16d.
Dec. 11th	18.5/8dd 18.11/16d.
Dec. 12th	18.1/2d. 18.9/16d.
Dec. 13th	18.9/16d. 18.5/8d.
Average	18.573d. 18.625d.

Two months' delivery.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

	cents.
Dec. 6th	44.1/16
Dec. 7th	44
Dec. 8th	43.3/4
Dec. 9th	44.1/8
Dec. 11th	43.1/2
Dec. 12th	42.7/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7th instant to the 13th instant was dollar 5.17, and the lowest dollar 5.02.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 9th instant consisted of about 157,800,000 ounces in sycee, 315,000,000 dollars and 9,200 silver bars as compared with about 158,200,000 ounces in sycee 315,000,000 dollars and 9,340 silver bars on the 2nd instant.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 30.

T T London on:—
Berlin 13.69
Amsterdam 8.12 3/4
Brussels 23.48
Madrid 39.65
Milan 62.06
Berne 16.87
Paris 85.21
Prague 110.03
London on New York 5.12 8/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 30.

Silver—Market is quiet
Spot 19 1/16
Forward 19 3/16

BAR GOLD

London, Dec. 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-6-6

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Dec. 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 1/8 per cent to 1 1/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1 1/4 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1 1/4 per cent.

SEEDS

London, Dec 30

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—
No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton
Dec/Jan sellers £9-12-6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) c i f ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £8-18-9

LINSEED

London, Dec 30

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £10-16-3
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
Dec sellers £9-8-9
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £11-0-0

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot closed.

PINK BOLL-WORM MENACE TO COTTON CROP

Suggestions Made To Bring The Pest Under Complete Control

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The yearly financial loss caused by the attacks of Pink Boll-worm is considerable, and as a result of preliminary observations in the Punjab it was found that this pest followed a very peculiar distribution. In certain parts of the Province it was serious and in others negligible. Realising the importance of the study of this pest, the Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned a scheme in order (a) to determine thoroughly, over a series of years, the incidence of Pink Boll-worm in various parts of the province and (b) to ascertain reasons for the difference in the incidence of Pink Boll-worm in the various parts of the Punjab.

This scheme was sanctioned in 1926 for 5 years at an approximate cost of Rs. 91,000 and was extended for two years in April, 1931, at a cost of Rs. 37,000 and again for one year in 1933 at a cost of Rs. 22,060.

INCIDENCE & DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEST.

In order to study the incidence and distribution of Pink Boll-worm in the Punjab, green bolls were obtained from different localities in the Province during the last 7 years and examined for Pink Boll-worm attack. The results obtoined showed that:

(a) the attack started in the beginning of August and increased with the progress of the season, there being 3—4 broods of the pest till the end of October.

(b) The intensity of infestation varied from year to year; the same locality showing wide fluctuations during different years.

(c) The attack was serious in certain parts of the Province, e.g. the south-eastern and the submontane, and negligible in others e.g. the Canal Colonies and the western districts.

REASONS FOR DIFFERENCE IN INCIDENCE.

The other main problem for which the Scheme was sanctioned was to ascertain the reasons for the difference in the incidence of Pink Boll-worm attack in different parts of the Province. As a result of studies of the egg-laying behaviour of Pink Boll-worm moths under different environmental conditions, it was found that at places like Rohtak and Sialkot, where the incidence of attack was very high, the number of eggs laid per female was very much larger than at places like Lyallpur, where the incidence of attack was very low.

TEMPERATURE THE PRINCIPAL FACTOR.

Further experiments have shown that the egg-laying of these moths did not depend so much on the temperature to which the moths were exposed, as on the temperature to which the pupae were exposed. It has also been determined that the most favourable temperature for the development of eggs in the pupae and the deposition of eggs by the adults ranges between 24 deg. C. and 27 deg. C. Most of the moths emerging from the pupae kept at 33 deg. C. or higher temperatures did not lay any eggs, while those emerging from the pupae exposed to a temperature below 30 deg. C. lay a fairly large number of eggs. Only recently it was discovered that the males emerging from the pupae exposed to 33 deg. C. or higher temperatures were devoid of fully developed sperms. This observation is of very great value and opens up a wide field for future work.

The influnece of environmental factors on the behaviour of Pink Boll-worm is also evidenced from their phototropic response. Observations on the attraction of Pink Boll-worm moths to artificial light conducted during 1929-1931, showed that the period of the night when the moths were attracted in greatest number varied with the season and depended greatly on temperature and possibly on other meteorological factors. It was found that the optimum temperature for the exhibition of this phenomenon was between 25 deg. C. to 30 deg. C., while above 40 deg. C. and below 15 deg. C. the moths were not attracted to light.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Studies on the varietal susceptibilities of American and 'Desi' cottons to the attack of Pink Boll worm were conducted. In the South-Eastern Punjab and the Submontane tract, where the incidence of attack was very high it was only the 'Desi' varieties which were grown, while in the Canal Colonies about half of the cottons were American. Observations showed that the American varieties are more severely attacked than the 'Desi.'

It was also discovered that under certain conditions of temperature and humidity Pink Boll-worm moths can be made to merge from the seeds before the cotton season, and its progeny destroyed through lack of food. This discovery, though yet in the experimental stage, is of very great importance, for the simple reason that if the conditions under which the moths can be compelled to emerge before the cotton season can be found, the pest will be brought under complete control.

American Airwomen's Endurance Record

MIAMI, Dec 30.

Two American airwomen, Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Miss Helen Richey landed after establishing the women's air endurance record of 237 hours and 42 minutes.—Reuter.

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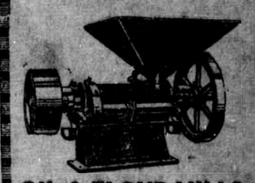

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd Decmeber 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	6,91,41,000
Other Deposits	73,26,56,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,84,09,000
Rs.	92,84,56,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	47,91,16,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	64,09,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	3,61,96,000
Cash Credits	14,70,39,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,00,58,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25,53,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,58,62,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	74,24,000
Balances with other Banks	71,94,000
Total	72,28,71,000
Cash	20,55,85,000
Rupees	92,84,56,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 926,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 940,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 543,400

Percentage 25.06
Bank Rate 3½ per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs. 20,000
Other Deposits	,, 27,96,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 8,93,000
Loans	,, 17,08,000
Cash Credits	,, 46,39,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 8,25,000
Cash	,, 33,06,000
	Decrease.

Percentage 25.06

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 30

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
Jan sellers 18/10 1/2
May/Aug sellers 19/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec 30

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb 4 13/32

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 30

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb sellers 18/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—Jan/Feb sellers 18/6
Wheat South Australian parcels—Dec sellers 22/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 30

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt—Jan/Mar sellers 6/4 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt—Jan/Mar sellers 6/1 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt—Jan/Mar sellers 6/1 1/2.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1934

M. C. C. PILE UP 331 AFTER POOR START

Verity's Faultless Innings

SCORES 91 (NOT OUT)

Ninth Wicket Partnership Yields 143

INDIA XI MAKE 151 FOR 7

M. C. C. (1st Innings) *331*

INDIA XI (1st Innings) for 7 ..... *151*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

On the second day of their match against an All-India eleven the M. C. C. concluded their first innings for 331 runs. Townsend made 69 runs, while Verity remained not out with 91 which incinded ten hits to boundary. Gopalan with four wickets for 67 runs was the most successful bowler.

The Home Side then went in and at the close of play had made 151 for seven wickets. Major Naidu made 25 runs and K. Bose 38. Lalsingh and H. P. Ward are not out with 37 and 1 respectively.

The match will be resumed on Tuesday.

(From O. S. Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

There was a much larger crowd at the Eden Gardens on the second day of the M. C. C.'s match against All India Eleven but the big reserved stands specially built to accommodate about 6,000 were practically empty, as on all the previous days.

The weather was fine when Townsend (52) and Verity (48) continued the M.C.C. innings to the bowling of Gopalan and Longfield but the wicket appeared to be easy-paced and batsmen had no difficulty during the opening overs in watching the ball on to bat.

Verity reached his individual 50 (the result of exactly 100 minutes batting) with a three to cover. The score mounted steadily, Verity keeping almost abreast of his partner.

TOWNSEND BOWLED OUT.

At 299, when his own score was 69, Townsend escaped an easy stumping chance off Nayudu. In playing the All-India Captain, well forward, Townsend dragged his foot nearly half a yard out of the crease but Ward fumbled a stumping chance. Verity had sent 300 on the board in 330 minutes. Before Townsend had further improved his own score, Patel came on inn the place of Longfield and bowled Townsend with the fourth ball of his first over. Townsend was beaten by the ball which swung in.

At the wicket altogether for two hours and 20 minutes, Townsend had batted faultlessly and there were in his score 9 hits to the boundary and a five.

The ninth wicket partnership had added 142 in 135 minutes.

Verity was now 63 and he remained (not out) with 91 to his credit when Marriott was out for 1 bringing the M.C.C. innings to a close at 12-8 for 331.

Although never manoeuvring to keep the strike to himself, Verity made full use of his opportunities and hit 28 out of 29 added for the last wicket. It was depressing to Gopalan's supporters to see him so innocuous against Marriott but wicket was giving him absolutely no assistance.

Eventually, the Kent bowler snicked full pitch from Naidu into the wicket keeper's hands.

VERITY'S GREAT INNINGS.

Verity who was unlucky to miss his century by 9 runs had played really great innings without making a single false stroke. He was almost a forging batsman after passing his 70 hitting three fours and a brilliant six off Patel over square-leg boundary, a typical Verity hook.

Verity batted altogether for 163 minutes and his chief hits were a six and ten fours. He received great ovation when he went back to the pavilion.

The M.C.C. innings lasted altogether six hours and eight minutes.

INDIA XI INNINGS

The India Eleven commenced their innings at 12-23 p.m with Longfield and Johnstone, the latter a left-handed batsman. Nichols bowled from the Maidan end and Valentine from the North end. Both batsmen used their bat not to stop the ball but to hit and before the game was ten minutes o'd many excellent shots were in front of the wicket which would have done credit to the batsmen who were already in the sixties. Valentine was hit for 13 runs in two overs after which he was changed in favour of Verity. A remargable catch by Jardine at point then brought about the downfall of Johnstone who chopped Nichols very hard straight into the hands of Jardine about knee high. The first wicket thus fell at 21.

At 32 Jardine made a second change bringing Marriott in place of Nicho's and the Kent slow bowler at once sent Longfield back getting him out l.b.w. with his fourth ball. Longfield, after leaving severely alone three balls on the off stump which broke away was deceived by a ball which came straight through (32-2-22). Nayudu joined K. Bose amidst cheers at 12-55 and played out the remaining over before lunch when the score was 33 for two wickets.

Play After Lunch

Marriot and Nichols were the bowlers entrusted with the attack on resumption. K Bose, weighted with the two-fold responsibility of making good impression when batting with the Test Captain and of helping in the recovery when his side had lost two early wickets dropped his natural forcing game and watch everything on to the bat. He scored only two singles in 45 minutes after lunch, at one stage playing five consecutive maiden overs to Marriott. Eventually he broke this spell of overcautious play by sweeping Verity to square-leg boundary, but thereafter again withdrew into his shell.

PANTHER POISING FOR SPRING

Naidu, however, though ever watchful had the look of a panther poising for a spring and when at last he stepped right across the wicket to pull off the ball from Marriott clean over the square-leg boundary the crowd of 12000 roared their satisfaction with gusto which comes of successful anticipation. Verity was soon tried and he bowled round the wicket to Naidu with two men right on the boundary line, but Naidu would not hit him. Marriott then laid the trap for Naidu and the latter literally walked into it. Marriot removed most of the men on the leg side and packed his offside. Following on this move Marriott sent down a ball similar to the one which Naidu had hit for six some time earlier. Naidu, as on the previous occasion, stepped right across to it and attempted to hit it to the leg, but was beaten by the break on the ball and gave a high catch to Jardine at midoff where the M.C.C Captain took good care to make sure of it. Naidu was batting for just under an hour and hit a six and three fours.

K. Bose was now joined by Campbell

M.C.C. BRAIN WORK

The dismissal of Naidu once again demonstrated how the M.C.C. bowlers use their brains all the time and entrap the dangerous looking batsman in the spot he least expects. The third wicket having fallen at 65 the Home side were in a slightly better position than the M.C.C. at the corresponding stage yesterday. (They were 4 for 63). But then Verity and Nichols each took a wicket and half the Home Side were out by 3/30, for 87.

Campbell was never comfortable and caused no surprise when he was out lbw to Verity after scoring 6 in about 20 minutes. But Hosie shaped well and early in his innings earned applause by pulling Marriott to boundary. Nichols then returned and, as usually happens when he comes back after a long rest, proved immediately successful clean hitting Hosie's wicket with his fifth ball.

This brought Lallsingh out. Just before tea interval Bose hit to the screen past Marriott and sent up 100 of the innings in 140 minutes, this incidentally being his fourth boundary hit during this period. Marriot was kept on for 15 overs at stretch after lunch and when he was taken off, his full analysis was 17/9/29/2. At tea the score was 108 for 5 wickets—K Bose (not out) 28 and Lallsingh (not out) 12.

Their Excellencies Lord Willingdon and also the Maharaja of Patiala visited the ground about 3 p.m. and were interested spectators of the game till shortly before close of the play.

NICHOLS TWO VICTIMS

The batsmen were able to withstand all other bowlers durinf the last hour's play, but Nichols coming on for his fifth spell at 138, took two wickets (both clean-bowled) in two overs, for three runs, thereby dismissing both the Bose brothers. The ball that bowled K. Bose was a beauty. Pitching plumb on the leg stump it beat Bose's upright blade past his pads, and took the bails. K. Bose had made a determined stand for 167 minutes, and although he had not distinguished himself as the stroke-marker that he is reputed to be, he had shown himself possessed of well-guarded defence, on all sides.

There were six hits to the boundary in Bose's 38. Nichols similarly bowled the Bose other with the last ball of his second over for two. This Ball kept rather low and beat G. Bose by the pace it made off the pitch.

At the close of play Lallsingh and Ward were batting with 37 and one respectively. Lallsingh has so far been batting for 81 minutes, and has four fours in his score.

SCORES.

M.C.C. (1st Innings.)

Levett, c Ward, b Goplan...	14
Gregory l b.w., b Gopalan ..	8
Barnett, l.bw., b Gopalan ..	1
Walters st. Ward, b Johnstone	67
Nichols c Longfield, b Gopalan	7
Jardine l.b.w. Longfield ..	40
Valentine l.b.w. Longfield ..	13
Human b Longfield	1
Townsend b Patel	69
Marriott c Ward, b Naidu ..	1
Verity (not out)	91
Extras	20
Total	331

BOWLING	ANALYSIS. O.	M.	R.	W.
Longfield	34	19	84	3
Patel	20	3	83	1
Gopalan	34	11	67	4
Naidu	23.4	8	44	1
Johnstone	14	3	34	1

INDIA XI (1st Innings.)

Longfield l-b-w by Marriott 22
Johnstone c Jardine b Nichols 6
K Bose b. Nicols 38
Naidu c. Jardine, b. Marriot 25
Campbell l.b.w. Verity 6
Hosie b Nichuls 8
Lallsingh (not out) 37
G Bose b. Nicols 2
H P Ward (not out) 1
Extras 6
Total (for 7) 151

MARTIAL LAW IN BUKHAREST

Newspapers Submitted To Restricted Control

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.

Martial law has been proclaimed applicable only to the Bucharest University, towns and big cities near the border. Censorship was instituted, all newspapers being submitted to restricted control.—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS PATROL

LATER.

Patrols of troops appeared in the main streets of Bucharest.

There was no disorder in the country to-night.

The hall where Bucos' body lies transformed into "chapelle ardente" through which the public will allowed to pass the next two days to pay respects. The funeral will take place on Jan. 2 at Bucharest.

It is learned Carol's coach is not wrecked.—Reuter's Special.

PROSPECTS OF EUROPEAN PEACE!

France Out To Bring Germany To League

PARIS, December 30.

France hopes to bring Germany back to the League or reach an agreement on disarmament at Geneva.

That is the gist of the 'demarche' which the French Ambassador will make at Berlin next week.

M. Paul Boncour interviewed by Reuter to-day sincerely hoped that the communication would convince the German Government that the pass of general equitable reduction of armaments, in mutual security remained wide open.

"We agreed with M. Benes, Sir J. Simon, and Mr. Hymans during their visits to Paris that the League will emerge victorious from the present difficulties."—Reuter.

"29 YEARS HER JUNIOR"

Courts "No" To 62 Year-Old Wife

ROME, Dec. 30.

The courts refused to put rein on Tetrazzini for alleged "morbid mania for prodigality".

The complainant was her husband Vernatti 29 years her junior who was anxious to prevent her dissipating remainder of her formerly huge fortune.

Tetrazzini now 62 married in 1926, obtained legal separation in 1928 on the plea of incomparatability.—Reuter.

BAN ON FRONTIER POLITICAL WORKERS

23 Restraint Notices Issued

PESHAWAR, Dec. 30.

Twentythree restraint notices were issued under the Tranquility Act confining the residence of political workers to specified areas and prohibiting them from participating in political activites.—A. P.

RIGHT TO REVOLT

Attainment Of Freedom Is Only Beginning Of Real Task

(From A Correspondent.)

The Annual Social Gathering of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat, was held on 23rd and 24th December 1933, when a very interesting programme of sports and dramatic recitals was organised by the students' Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Professor K. T. Shah of Bombay was invited to deliver the presidential address and to distribute the prizes.

PROF. SHAH'S SPEECH.

Prof. K. T. Shah, speaking on the "Right to Revolt" told the youth that they were the torch-bearers of the country and as such it was their bounden duty to revolt whenever necessary in every walk of life—social, political, economic and religious. The lecturer made it perfectly clear that the revolt that he advised them to make should be perfectly constitutional. It is essential in all walks of life, wherever there was impediment to the free expression of thought.

SWARAJ GATEWAY TO PROGRESS.

The speaker further remarked that revolts were more necessary in this country than in any other because there was not only political subjugation, but social, economic and religious tyranny. Not that political freedom was less important, but the speaker held that its achievement would be just the beginning of our task. The present political domination of a foreign people hampered economic reconstruction and social reforms, because however well organised their plans might be, they would be of no avail as they had no final authority. Therefore Swaraj will be the gate way to national progress.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The other point on which the lecturer laid great stress was about the reconstruction plan. He said that one could not live up on revolutions for ever. That was a true revolution which was accompanied by a preconceived reconstruction scheme based upon one's own principle or ideals. It was easy to destroy than to reconstruct. He, therefore, advised the students to revolt against the evil with the object of replacing it by everlasting good to the country.

WHY BARRIERS IN CHURCHES?

Madras Catholic Conference Demands

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Resolutions confirming the acton of the President of the League in presenting memoranda to the Secretary of State for India on fundamental rights for being embodied in the new constitution, condemning the disabilities to which Catholics in certain parts of India were subjected as a consequence of indulgence in a spirit of caste and recommending an immediate action for removal of barriers in certain churches, separating non-caste Catholics from caste-Catholics were passed by the All-India Catholic Congress, which concluded its session to-day at Madras.

Frontier Council Session Prolonged

PESHAWAR, Dec. 30.

His Excellency the Governor has prolonged the autumn session of the legislative council.—A.

Mechanics Dash To Rescue Victims

Ten Occupants Burnt To Death In Imperial Airways Disaster

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.

Ten occupants of the Imperial Airway Liner, "Apollo" bound from Brussels to London were killed in a crash at Ruyselede near Bruge.

VICTIMS OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The victims of the "Apollo" disaster are: Miss Maud Desmond, Thomas Perry (Cheam); Brown (Industrial Asphalt Company); C. A. Young (Anerley); Louis Grein, Schroeder, Hal Perim (Polish Rubber Company); Mes: Captain Gittins (pilot); Flying Officer H. G. Loch (Ealing).

The Wireless staff Roysselede gallantly attempted to rescue them from the blazing plane, but the heat was too intense. The bodies of the occupants are quite unrecognisable.—Reuter.

CRASH INTO WIRELESS MAST

LATER.

Crashing into a wireless mast 900 feet from the ground near Bruges during dense fog the Imperial Airways liner "Apollo" dropped to the earth caught fire and all the ten occupants including one woman were burnt to death.

The disaster occurred at Ruysselede 14 miles from Bruges where the Belgian-Congo radio-station is located.

"Apollo" which was formerly on service to the East was on the usual homeward passage from Cologne to London. The force of the collision which occurred at 1-5 p. m broke the wireless mast

A majority of the occupants were British. This is serious accident since the Imperial Airways, the "City of Liverpoo." crashed at Dixmude last March with a loss of 15 lives.

Narrow Escapes

RUYSELEDE, Dec. 30.

How some occupants "Apollo" escaped being burnt to death was revealed by the wireless mechanics who immediately rushed to the scene and began tearing away the fabric of the machine, one mechanic was clutching the arm of an imprisonch passenger when the petrol tank exploded and "Apollo" burst into flames. The rescuers forced a leap back and could do no more than dress each other's burns. One mechanic was admitted to the hospital with a badly burned face.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

It appears fog was the chief cause of disaster. The pilot failed to see light always burning on eight pylons of wireless station. The fogbank was only 300 feet above the ground. The pilot must have endeavoured to keep under it.

It is estimated that "Apollo" hit a pylon at hundred miles per hour and then got entangled in the aerial putting the longwave transmission out of action. Reuter Special Service.

Calcutta, Dec. 30—Viscount Ratendone arrived here from Rangoon.—A. P.

BOLT FROM BLUE FOR JAIPUR SARDARS

Retired I. C. S. Officer's Report On Durbar's Rights Creates Stir

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Dec. 29.

The report submitted by Mr. C. U. Wills, I. C. S. (retired) to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine the status of the Jagirdars of Shekhawati has caused a great deal of stir among the Sirdars of Shekhawati. Mr. Wills has shown in his report that Jaipur Durbar, has got a right to revise the "Maamla", "zakat" paid by the "Thikanas" of Shekhawati to Jaipur State and that the mines situated within the "Thikanas" belong to the Jaipur Durbar and the "Thikanas" whose position is no more than that of a plot of land granted on lease have got no independant right to work out the mines.

BOLT FROM BLUE.

The district of Shekhawati contains big Jagirs belonging to the Shekhawat Rajputs. Some of them, like Khetri and Sikar, enjoy important judicial and revenue rights. The report of Mr. Wills and the appointment of a Committee to hear the claims of the Shekhawat Sirdars and to examine them in the light of Mr. Wills' finding has come to them as a bolt from the blue.

SIRDARS COMBINE.

All the leading Sirdars are anxiously joining their heads to prepare a strong case for them and to meet the arguments advanced by Mr. Wills. A great conference of the Sirdars was held at Jhunjhunu, the Head Quarter of Shekhawati, where the report was thoroughly discussed and a small committee was appointed to devise means to establish their position as Sirdars of Jaipur. A deputation consisting of 9 Jagirdars of Shekhawati will wait upon His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th January, to represent their case before him.

Important developments are anticipated in this connection.

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